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WASHINGTON WAITS SIGN TO CALL WORLD FINANCE MEETING

Officials Convinced That Is Only
Means of Solving European
Situation

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Sentiment appears to be gaining ground among Administration leaders that only through an international conference on financial and industrial affairs can the problems of Europe, which are affecting the whole world, be solved. It is freely predicted among officials that such a meeting may be conducted in Washington.

Failure of the conferences at Genoa and The Hague are attributed by those committed to the world conference to have been due to the absence of the United States and it is being appreciated more and more that one-half of the world cannot make arrangements to govern the whole world. Even these conferences are something in clearing away non-essentials and preparing the way for constructive agreements.

Signal for Call Awaited
Intimation that the Harding Administration was not adverse to meeting with Europe has come from the White House. The impression given there was that this country was waiting for some signal to issue the call. Just what kind of signal would be necessary was not indicated, but it is presumed that it would be in the nature of an appeal directly from one or more of the overseas governments.

No confidence is violated in saying that the discussions and investigations of the American Allied Debt Commission have led them directly into the basic problems of Europe; the war loans owing the United States are inextricably bound up with the general financial tangle in Europe. Hence the urgency of an international conference under the auspices of the United States to lay the problem on the table.

The view of Theodore E. Burton (R.), senator from Ohio and a member of the funding commission, may be taken as representing those of other members of the commission. Returning from an extended tour of Europe, he said he was opposed to cancellation of the debts, but he favored making the terms as lenient and reasonable as possible.

But it is known that the commission is preparing recommendations to Congress, which, in brief, will ask that more leniency be given the commission in negotiating the funding of the rising \$11,000,000,000 demand notes into long-term obligations.

Wider Discretion Desired
The act establishing the commission was very specific as to how the loan should be funded. They shall run not more than 25 years and the rate of interest is to be not less than 4 1/2 per cent. This leaves little to the discretion of the commission, and since the funding is a financial rather than political question, it is thought that the financial advisers should be allowed more discretion.

From authoritative sources it is learned that the commission is considering asking Congress to extend the time limit by 25 years or so and possibly to scale down the interest rate. It has been stated that the terms made with one country, Great Britain, for instance, need not be construed necessarily as furnishing the pattern for the other countries. Each country is to be considered on its own merits, since each country's debts are direct obligations of each nation and

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PROHIBITION "AT ITS WORST" PROVES BENEFIT TO CHICAGO

Business Improves, Crime Decreases and Family Welfare
Gains as Result of Dry Law's Operation

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—"Prohibition at its worst," under the difficulties of such opposition as experienced in this city, is found "better than license at its best," after a five months' investigation of its results. This detailed study proved that business had benefited, that workers had been stimulated to saving their earnings, crime had decreased, and welfare organizations find notable falling off in demands for relief.

While the wet forces have taken every occasion to magnify incidents which seemed to furnish arguments for return of the beer and wine selling privileges, this survey, conducted under direction of representative Chicagoans, demonstrates that Chicago's crime record was cut to less than half in 1919, and although the number of commitments to the house of correction advanced in 1921, the number of commitments dropped from 57 per cent. to 45 per cent. The figures are compiled and the report on prohibition's accomplishments made by Dr. Clarence True Wilson of Washington, general secretary of the research department of the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Betrayer by City Officials
The results of the survey were made public at the recent Rock River conference at Princeton, Ill. Dr. Wilson said:

This investigation was conducted under the auspices of a local committee comprising a number of the city's representative men. Chicago was selected for this study because it was desired to uncover prohibition at its worst. The results of our investigation justify me in saying that prohibition at its worst is better than license at its best. Outraged, betrayed, slandered and reviled, left almost entirely without support by a city administration at war with the Federal Administration, prohibition in Chicago has nevertheless decreased drink, crime and poverty. It has greatly increased the community's wealth, raised the standard of living, fed the hungry and clothed the naked.

The effect on crime alone fully justifies the policy of prohibition in Chicago. At the same time, a note of alarm must be sounded: current crime statistics plainly reveal that the worst propaganda intended to incite uninformed or evil-minded people to violation of the prohibition law and to the consumption of liquor is having an effect. Good results so noticeable at first, are being modified. What those good results were and still are may be indicated by a few facts and figures. The last wet year was 1918. War prohibition went into effect at the mid-year of 1919. In 1918 there were 10,124 admissions to the House of Correction. In 1919 this number had fallen to the astonishing figure of 5,723. In 1920, the first full dry year, the number declined further to 4,681. In 1921, however, the number rose to 5,856, almost double the 1920 rate, but still far below the rate for the last wet year, and still further below the average for the period 1912-18, which was 13,524. Especially significant is the fact that in 1918 there were 57 per cent of commitments, and in 1921 only 45 per cent.

Effort to Deceive Public
Men whose wicked cause depends upon the deception of the people have recently called attention to the public press, the increase in crime in 1921 over 1920, and have pointed to it as proof of the failure of prohibition. They take it for granted that the public will not remember that both 1920 and 1921 were dry years and that a correct comparison would be with the last wet year. What brazen shamelessness incites these people to point to their own handiwork, to the direct results of their atrocious assault upon a law which has worked such benefits to the community!

The total felony, misdemeanor and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

HARVARD DEFEATS OXFORD IN DEBATE

Boston Audience Names Winner
in Debate on League of
Nations

The majority of an audience which packed Symphony Hall, Boston, last night, to hear debating teams from Oxford and Harvard universities discuss the subject, "Resolved: That the United States should join immediately the League of Nations," voted that the United States should not join. The verdict was given by the audience after the English fashion.

The sentiment of the audience was so divided that local pride, the desire to see the "home team" win and the wish to uphold the United States in her stand upon the League question were probably almost as much determining factors as the wit and eloquence of the British and the dogged earnestness and display of cold facts exhibited by the Americans. As it was, the vote stood 1614 for the negative, the side taken by Harvard, while the affirmative, supported by Oxford, received 1000. At least 886 persons did not vote.

Symphony Hall, which housed the historic debate three years ago on the same subject, when A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, took the affirmative against Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, was filled to capacity, even the stage holding its quota, giving the debaters the mere rim of the platform. The tables of the debaters stood at either side of the stage. Oxford on its left. Two large flags of America and Britain, standing at the tables, were the only decorations of the hall.

Samuel W. McCull, former Governor of Massachusetts, presided at the debate, and introduced the speakers. His speech was so much in favor of the United States' entry into the international alliance, at least according to the views of the Oxfonians, that Edward Marjoribanks, their first speaker, thanked the former Governor, declaring that his words more than made up for the absence of one of the Britons.

The first speaker for Harvard was R. S. Fanning. By clear, logical reasoning he attempted to show that European diplomacy was, as it had always been, sinister and secret, that the United States, if it should enter the League, would add to the confusion of European intrigue, and through a separate course, though with hearty co-operation extended to Great Britain, it could be of the greatest aid to world peace.

He was followed by Mr. Marjoribanks, who, with his hands on his hips, declared that nations could no longer exist in splendid isolation, and urged that America now exhibit that idealism which she had always shown, to look and work for better things, and to aid the whole world in its progress by joining the League. He quoted from Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, pointing out that as Lincoln had urged what was best for the country as a whole, not a single section, so should America today stand for what is best for the whole world.

R. S. Bowers of Harvard was the second negative speaker. He pointed

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Chinese Forces Press Foonchow Expedition

By The Associated Press
Amoy, China, Oct. 10

REAL war is growing out of the tense military situation in this province, Fukien. Invading forces seeking to suppress the Provincial Government are near Foonchow, the capital. General Hsu Tsung-chi, who formerly commanded an army under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the deposed President of the South China republic, is leading one of the invading armies and he justifies the attack on the ground that it is intended to eliminate Liou-chi, the military governor, whom Hsu terms a public enemy. General Hsu charges that Governor Li "willfully resorts to warfare without considering the interests of the people and has abandoned civil government, oppressing public sentiment, embezzling public funds and slaughtered innocent students." Chinese think the expedition against Foonchow is a political move made by the Sun Yat-sen faction to establish a foothold and a base for future operations.

RUSSIANS ACCLAIM TURKISH VICTORY

In Note to Lord Balfour War Is
Termed Struggle for Existence by Muhammadans

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (Special Correspondence).—The victory of the Turks over the Greeks in Asia Minor has been greeted with enthusiasm in Russian official circles. Mr. Karahan, the Acting Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Aralov, the Russian Ambassador at Ankara, sent messages of congratulation to the Kemal Government as soon as the rout of the Greek Army was announced.

Mr. Karahan also took advantage of the occasion to reply at length to a note on the Near Eastern question which Lord Balfour addressed to the Soviet Government on July 30. Lord Balfour had affirmed the right of Greek warships to pass through the Dardanelles, and observed that the Soviet Government had made no effort to restrain the Turks from carrying on the war.

Favorable to Turkey
The Russian note protests vigorously against the assumption of the allied powers to regulate the Dardanelles without regarding the wishes of states like Russia and Turkey, which border on the Black Sea and have vital interests in maintaining peace there. The section of the note which sets forth the attitude of the Russian Government toward the Greco-Turkish war reads as follows:

The Russian Government regards the war which Turkey is waging as a struggle of the Turkish people for its existence and independence against the independent Turkish state into political and economic vassalage to European powers. All the sympathies of the Russian people in this conflict are on the side of Turkey. Russia does not wish to prevent the Turkish people from defending themselves. On the contrary, Russia follows the development of the conflict with great interest and sympathy in the Turkish victory in Asia Minor.

The Russian Government cannot conceal its surprise at the attitude of Great Britain, which is supplying Greece with everything necessary for the prosecution of the war, which gives both military and diplomatic aid, should reprove Russia for not preventing the Turks from defending themselves. Russia would have been willing to do everything in its power to help stop the war which is senselessly destroying two peoples, but all the overtures of the Russian people in this direction were categorically declined, especially by Great Britain.

Door Shut to Turkey
The Russian Government twice proposed to invite Turkey to the Genoa Conference, but Great Britain with its allies twice rejected this suggestion. The Genoa Conference, which brought about a non-aggression agreement, would have been the most suitable place for discussing the possibility of pacifying the Near East. Russia's attempts to bring about peace between Greece and Turkey were opposed by Greece.

As a result of its fraternal feeling for the Turkish people, Russia is ready to use all its influence to bring about an agreement between Turkey and its enemies. During the last few days the Turkish people have proved to the satisfaction of all who may have doubted that they are capable of demanding their rights to the conclusion of peace on a basis of equality, not of conquest.

It is to be regretted that the policy of the Entente gives little reason to believe in its serious intention to solve the Near Eastern question by peaceful means and to liquidate the last remnant of the World War which has equally killed the Greek and Turkish peoples.

MAKERS OF TENTS AND AWNINGS MEET

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 10.—The National Association of Tent and Awning Manufacturers convened here today, and the Pennsylvania, New York and New England associations began their sessions simultaneously.

Reports indicated that there will be no reduction in the price of awnings, nor will the tent makers try to solve the housing problem. Joseph C. Goss of Detroit, Mich., national president, was in the chair. The sessions will last through Friday.

FRANCE BEGINNING TO REGRET POLICY IN THE NEAR EAST

New Current of Opinion Growing
Against Departure From
English Viewpoint

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Now that the danger is apparently passed there is a remarkable beginning of a change in French opinion. Longer views are being taken and there is much in the proceedings of the last few weeks which calls for serious criticism. Perhaps the most striking, because the most brutal, expressions are to be found in the article of Perinax, who has hardly ceased to upbraid England for four years but who now seems to be largely with the British Government, though not necessarily with its methods on the Near Eastern affair.

He discusses the letter of Mr. Bonar Law, who is regarded as the Prime Minister in perspective when Mr. Lloyd George goes, as he is now expected to go, within the next few days. That Mr. Bonar Law should signify that England might abandon the continent is, therefore, of the highest importance.

Recall of Troops Regretted
Pertinax gives the following answer: "That part of British opinion, which is particularly favorable to us, has been struck by the recall of the French troops from Chanak, a recall which was preceded by no notice and was commonly interpreted as a desertion before the common enemy. Doubtless in the face of Germany, England has often abandoned us. But the act accomplished so suddenly at Chanak by the French Government is more striking for the crowd than the diplomatic retreat, of which the London Cabinet has been guilty. It makes a picture. It will not be easily forgotten."

This kind of thought is making much headway, and it should be added that the wisdom of France taking sides with the Turks against England is regarded with misgiving. The military position of the Allies had become extremely strong. It is now represented that it was not a question of adventure, but of policy, of conservation. The effect on the Muhammadan of surrender is feared. When the Muhammadan crowd at Constantinople in a moment of triumph began to break the windows of European houses were French institutions spared? They were not, and a Turkish policy, it is pointed out, will not procure France any special immunity.

The writer already quoted asks whether France will continue to yield to England in German affairs when French interests command intransigence and separate from England in Oriental affairs, where the Greek adventure has terminated? The French cause is identical with the British cause.

Attack on M. Poincaré
The Echo National of André Tardieu also launches attacks on Raymond Poincaré for his Near Eastern policy, and the Figaro declares that the Turkish demands have been met, the Allies being thus deprived of the principal means of pressure, namely, the possession of Thrace.

Eclair also says that when M. Poincaré remarks that Saturday was a good day for peace, one must ask what peace he means. Is it the peace of their enemies? If the Germans were treated like the Turks not much would be left of victory. It only needed six days of Franklin Bouillon to deliver up a rich province without guarantees. The Journal des Débats, which was almost alone in its fight against surrender to the Turks, naturally continues its campaign against the Poincaré policy in this respect.

It would be easy to multiply these signs of misgivings, but it sufficiently indicated that although the whole of France is with M. Poincaré for the preservation of peace and against what appears to be the unnecessarily bellicose statements through inspired British journalists, there is, nevertheless, a widespread belief in diplomatic and political circles that the equilibrium must be re-established.

SUNCOOK MILLS REOPENED

SUNCOOK, N. H., Oct. 10.—Suncook mills opened in part this morning following a complete shutdown since the beginning of the textile strike in this State last February. George E. Prest, agent of the company, announced that sufficient workers returned to insure continued operation. The 54-hour week and the wage scale in effect before the strike are in force.

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M. Clemenceau to Tour America Like Any Other French Traveler

Will Pay His Own Way, Stop at Hotels, Go Where He
Pleases, and Be as Independent as at Home

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Georges Clemenceau, former Premier of France, will travel alone when he comes to the United States next month, according to Col. E. M. House, one of M. Clemenceau's closest personal friends in the United States. He expects to deliver more than 30 addresses during a tour of this country "to tell the truths of each people in the tremendous world crisis created by the war."

M. Clemenceau will enter America as an individual, will accept no invitations, private or public, and will pay his own expenses, Colonel House said. He will remain in New York about five days, stopping at a hotel, and then will go to Boston for two days. From that city he will go to Chicago. After visiting Kansas City, Mo., and New Orleans, La., the former French Premier will go to Washington for several days, and probably will stop at Baltimore, Md., and Philadelphia, Pa.

Colonel House said M. Clemenceau would sail from France Nov. 11, arriving in New York Nov. 18. He will sail from New York on the return trip Dec. 13.

Cession of Dodecanese Not Recognized by Italy

By Special Cable
Rome, Oct. 10

CARLO SCHANZER's declaration to General Metaxas, the Greek Minister at Rome, that Italy does not consider valid the agreement signed by Tommaso Tittoni and Eleuterio Venizelos relative to the cession of the Dodecanese to Greece, owing to the breakdown of the Sykes Treaty, has not caused any surprise in Rome, as Giovanni Giolitti when Prime Minister declared that he did not recognize the agreement since it had never been ratified by Parliament.

The reason of Signor Schanzer's declaration is the fact that a suggestion has been made in certain quarters that the Greeks should be compensated for the loss of Thrace by the restitution of the Dodecanese.

PRESS TURNS ON MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Premier Criticized for Policy in
Near East—Election Possible in December

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Mr. Lloyd George has had a very bad press this week end over the narrowness of the margin whereby Great Britain has escaped war in the Near East, even his hitherto faithful henchman, The Sunday Observer, now turning upon him. Electioneering is in the atmosphere and in informed circles the middle of December is mentioned as a possible date for an appeal to the polls, though Cabinet action in this matter must largely depend upon Constantinople news.

At the moment Coalition credit is low, but a favorable outcome of the Mudania negotiations might at any time improve it, thereby affording an opportunity uncertain to recur, though even so election prospects of the Coalition are definitely less favorable now than would have been the case if Mr. Lloyd George had been able to carry out his scheme of going to the country last February.

The Labor Party has at present 400 prospective candidates in the field, and is hopeful of the prospects of 200 of them, whereas last February 150 was their outside estimate.

Liberal Position Better
The Independent Liberals, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns, have also improved their position, but even if they should carry as many as 80 seats, which is not considered impossible, this would still leave the Coalition with a considerable though much reduced majority over the combined forces of the Opposition.

The Labor Party, the Monitor correspondent is able to say, does not expect to be returned to power under any circumstances at the next election. Its members think their prospects improving so much, however, that they have begun to consider their attitude in the event of finding themselves able to turn the scale on any given division. This fact lends force to the arguments of some of Mr. Lloyd George's critics, who urge that if Mr. Bonar Law were Premier there would be nothing to prevent his co-operating with independent like Viscount Grey, Mr. Asquith and Lord Robert Cecil, thus constituting a combination that could defy the rising Labor wave indefinitely.

This presupposes, however, that Mr. Lloyd George, who has not yet spoken, may not prove once more able to break up what, for the time being, is certainly the most threatening attack he has yet had to face.

Sir Robert Horne's Trip

Although inquiries at the office of Sir Robert Horne this morning show that no change has yet been made in the date of his departure for the United States, the rumor here continues persistent that he may be prevented by the acuteness of the British political situation from starting on Oct. 15 as hitherto intended. Mr. Lloyd George is preparing to turn sharply upon his critics of the Coalition's Near East policy this week, when he is to address a meeting in Manchester. Upon the impression he produces may depend whether the Diehard secessionists from the Coalition will find themselves strong enough to carry any hostile vote at the annual Unionist conference here on Nov. 15. In that case so prominent

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ALLIES SUBMIT NEW CONVENTION TO ANGORA TURKS

Ismet Pasha Reiterates Ottoman
Desire for Peaceful Solution
of Difficulties

MUDANIA, Oct. 10 (By The Associated Press).—The allied generals drew up their final armistice convention here late last evening and submitted it to Ismet Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist representative. The Ankara Government was given until 5 p. m. today to accept or reject it. Ismet thanked Lieutenant-General Harrington, the British Commander-in-Chief, and his colleagues for the sincerity of their intentions, and he reiterated the desire of his Government for a peaceful solution of the existing difficulties. He hoped the Ankara Assembly would approve the text of the convention.

General Harpary of France, General Mombelli of Italy, Franklin Bouillon, the French diplomatic representative, and Hamid Bey, Turkish Nationalist representative at Constantinople, remained here, General Harrington leaving late at night on the Iron Duke for Constantinople.

Specifications Given
The convention as submitted to the Nationalists contains these specifications:

1. That the Greek evacuation of Thrace shall be carried out within about 15 days.
2. That the Greek civil authorities, including the gendarmerie, shall be withdrawn as soon as possible.
3. That as the Greek authorities withdraw the civil powers will be handed over to the Allies' authorities, who will transmit them to the Turkish authorities on the same day.
4. That the evacuation of the law, order and local security, the total strength of these officers and men shall be left to the discretion of the Nationalists, subject to approval by the Allies.
5. That the civil authorities of the Ankara Government shall be accompanied by such forces of the Nationalist gendarmerie as are strictly necessary for the maintenance of law, order and local security. These missions will do their utmost to prevent excesses of any kind.
6. That in addition to these missions, allied contingents shall occupy Eastern Thrace. These contingents, amounting to about seven battalions, will insure the maintenance of law and order and in support of the inter-allied missions.
7. That the withdrawal of the inter-allied missions and contingents will occur in 30 days after the completion of the evacuation of the law, order and local security. These missions will do their utmost to prevent excesses of any kind.
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WASHINGTON WAITS
SIGN TO CALL WORLD
FINANCE MEETING

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have not been underwritten or guaranteed by any other nation.

No difficulty is expected in funding the British debt of around \$5,000,000, including interest, since definite information has been received from that country that it is ready and willing to make terms.

Other Nations Need Time

This disposes of half the foreign debts. But there are other debtors not so well provided for as Great Britain, who, it is thought, will not be able to pay principal and interest in 25 years.

It is believed that the reparations conference to be held in Brussels in December by all of the overseas nations, will be devoted chiefly to the assembling of data for the greater conference now being talked about for Washington. Undoubtedly this country will be unofficially represented.

Numerous "feelers" have been sent out by the Allies' spokesmen to sound American opinion on joining in an economic conference, but none has been sent directly to the Washington Administration. The recent convention of the American Bankers Association in New York gave impetus to the movement for an international meeting when it demanded that the United States abandon its isolation policy.

Mr. Burton Says World Peace

Demands Payment of Debts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (By The Associated Press)—Theodore E. Burton (R.), Representative from Ohio, conferred with President Harding yesterday and, after campaigning at home will return here for the meeting this month of the Allied Debt Commission with Great Britain's financial representatives. He said:

"There are many reasons why the Allied debts should not be canceled. First, they are binding obligations, a national debt, and their cancellation would throw doubt on national credit, which is an all-important part of all commercial and industrial relations. Second, these loans were not made from an abundance of resources, but were obtained by borrowings from our people with no small difficulty and a great deal of sacrifice. There was no thought at the time that they would not be repaid, and, indeed, the loans under which our people took our bonds provided for their exchange in kind.

Third, the United States is sincerely interested in world peace. If these debts were canceled, it would lead to an expansion of the military and naval establishments of other countries and thereby bring a threat of war and all the waste and suffering that entails.

Fourth, proportionately, the increase in the debt of the United States as a result of the war is greater than that of the borrowers. The increase in taxation also is proportionately greater.

Further, while he recognizes the wonderful sacrifices made by the Allies during the war, their danger was more imminent and we have given no territory and are not expecting any large indemnities. The general feeling abroad is that these debts ought to be paid.

Mr. Burton also declared against any further armistice loans, adding that private credits have been can raw materials might and should be arranged, but that the United States Treasury should not be called upon again to aid any foreign country except possibly for human relief.

He did not appear to be impressed by the League of Nations, several of whose meetings at Geneva he attended.

"It seemed like a big debating society," he said, declaring that a number of irrelevant and academic questions seemed to be receiving undue attention. There was as little probability now as ever, he added, that the United States would become a member of the League, but he expressed the belief that the United States should have representation on a world court, with limited jurisdiction, and one not under control of the League. An effort is being made, he said, to detach the present international court from the League. He added:

PRESS TURNS ON
MR. LLOYD GEORGE

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ment a member of the Coalition as Sir Robert Horne may not be able to be away in America.

Sir George Younger, chairman of the Unionist Party organization, has indicated in his recent speech that he intends to stand by the Prime Minister and the Coalition, and neither the Independent Liberal nor Labor organizations are yet preparing for any very early election. It may well be, therefore, that Mr. Lloyd George's confidence in his ability to carry the country with him will once more prove well-founded.

The Coalition is quite reconciled to lose the by-election on Oct. 18 at Newport, where Liberal and Diaphan candidates are standing in opposition to one another, thereby allowing Labor to come in. The view taken in Coalition circles is that this result of the Diaphan split may not be without compensatory advances, since it may afford a needed lesson on the dangers of disunion to some of Mr. Lloyd George's other followers, whose restlessness undoubtedly has been growing.

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ALLIED DIVERGENCIES PLAY
INTO THE HANDS OF THE TURK

Entente May Strengthen, However, in View of Feeling in France That Capitulations Are Humiliating

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Though the hitch provoked by the different interpretations of the Curzon-Poincaré agreement which reached British, French, and Italian generals, respectively, is capable of adjustment it cannot be regarded as other than regrettable that it was allowed to occur. Briefly put, the misunderstandings concerned every point and delayed the London Cabinet's approval of Saturday's agreement until nearly midnight, although Raymond Poincaré had outlined the terms to the French journalists in Paris during the afternoon.

The British Government had insisted on Turkish evacuation of the neutral zone as a condition precedent to application of the Thracian settlement; also that the number of Turkish gendarmes allowable in Thrace should be determined by allied generals. The instructions given the French and Italian generals, however, appeared to have relegated the question of neutral zones to a second place and apparently authorized them to consult with the Turks regarding the strength of the Thracian gendarmerie.

Desire to Avoid Incidents

The motives behind the British attitude, which has already been fully exposed in this correspondence, are, first, a desire to avoid untoward incidents, which are always possible while the British and Turkish troops remain in close contact, and, second, to remove any possibility of the introduction of a Turkish army into Thrace under the guise of a police force.

The second of these considerations is perhaps the more important. It is some time since British policy pursued any nationalistic object in the Near East, other than a determination to insure freedom of the Straits, which itself is of international importance. It is necessary, however, to stress the fact that having agreed to reinstatement of the Turks in Thrace the insistence of the Cabinet on delay in admitting them and limiting the Ottoman gendarmes is solely dictated by humanitarian arguments. Unless European diplomacy is to condone further torture, bloodshed and arson, facilities must be provided for the evacuation of the Christian population and protection accorded during the process. There are already some 500,000 refugees deposited about the Greek mainland and islands, and the problem of finding accommodation for a similar number from eastern Thrace cannot be resolved in a few days or even weeks. Furthermore, the danger of introducing anything in the nature of a Turkish military force into Thrace must ever be borne in mind.

Solidarity Needed

Equally unfortunate is the effect produced by these vexatious incidents upon the Turk. Whether British or French policy in the Near East has been more justifiable may remain a matter of opinion, but it is unquestionable that allied divergencies have played into Turkish hands. If Great Britain and France had been united any manifest mistakes in the Treaty of Sèvres might have been remedied and a settlement imposed on Ankara. If, even after the Greek defeat there had been a real community of interest the orders of Paris and London would have brought the Kemalists to heel without the dispatch of British battalions and battleships.

But there has been no such essential solidarity. Western European powers have been hopelessly divided. Every act of Turkish defiance provoked a new allied conference and every conference resulted in further concessions, often of a sweeping nature to Ottoman pretensions. The patchwork settlements achieved deceive nobody, least of all the Turks, who are encouraged to go on demanding, with every hope of obtaining, far more satisfaction than they have any right to expect.

Time-Honored Game Played
Thus the time-honored game is being played at Mudania today. By the allied note of Sept. 23, with the modifications agreed on Saturday, the Kemalists obtain in essence all they have demanded. Yet this does not suffice. They have now put forward a new crop of claims which are rendering the prospect of a successful outcome to the pourparlers exceedingly difficult. Indeed, as the situation stands at the time of writing, it is questionable whether they are merely attempting to test the new Anglo-French accord and hope by further defiance to score more successes, or whether they are actually desirous of staying off the conclusion of peace for reasons which are not quite apparent to western minds.

In any case, it is felt here that the present state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue, and unless Ottoman tactics change, I see a possibility of steps being taken to precipitate an issue one way or the other. Undoubtedly, party divisions in England, with their thoughtless, often ignorant, attacks on the Government's Near Eastern policy, encourage the Turks to hold out, but the Cabinet is not unduly influenced thereby. The ministers, determined to see things through, are content to let the political day of reckoning follow.

low later, if need be. Prestige is now at stake, and this prohibits little thought of a further surrender to Kemal force or allied intrigues.

Confidence in Future

On the other hand, there is undoubtedly a movement in France in favor of stronger action and reliable

END TO LIQUOR SALES ON SHIPS
VIEWED WITH MORE OPTIMISM

(Continued from Page 1)

country it may come, while within the three-mile limit of the United States. "By the Eighteenth Amendment the people of the United States made, and intended to make a radical and revolutionary change in the domestic and economic policy of the Nation relative to the liquor traffic.

The amendment was proposed, considered and ratified at a time of profound devotion by the people to public duty; its purpose was of deep concern at a time when their hearts were consecrated to high and noble endeavors; it was brought forward and ratified with an expedition and unanimity that carried unmistakable evidence of a deep, determined and far-reaching moral purpose; it was no less than a firm resolve to place upon themselves certain definite and binding restraints as to an evil of tremendous seductive power.

"Although brief, the amendment is, nevertheless, so clear and definite in its terms that little is left to interpretation and nothing to conjecture.

"There is an express denial of the right to make, sell or transport anywhere in the United States, or in any territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof any intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes; and since liquors can neither be made, sold, or transported, the only ways in which they could become existent, it follows that their legal possession would be an impossibility.

"The National Prohibition Act prohibits in express terms the possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, the only exception being that contained in Title II, Sec. 33, a concession to the owners of private stocks for individual use at the time of the adoption of the amendment. Such a reservation, I doubt not, was intended to be only temporary and narrow confinement.

"While this limited reservation was

information reaches the correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor to the effect that the French military authorities are both humiliated by the persistent capitulation to Ankara and not a little fearful of its consequences. Whether this will influence M. Poincaré remains to be seen, but it at least counterbalances the weakening evident in certain British circles.

To sum up, we retain confidence that the difficulties which still beset the pathway to peace will be successfully overcome, but in the light of today's inside information obvious obstacles of a considerable magnitude remain and something more than rapid unanimity among the Allies will be necessary to remove them.

made in deference to private domestic right, the vast commercial stocks in the hands of the manufacturers and dealers, the great bulk of the intoxicating liquors in the country were made the subject of immediate control through a system of bonded permits, limiting all use and removal to strictly non-beverage purposes.

"It cannot be maintained that the people had not the right to order their own domestic affairs; that they had not the power to lay restraints upon themselves; nor can it be questioned that Congress has plenary power to make an article of domestic production, deemed physically hurtful or morally injurious, an outlaw, and deny to it the status and dignity of property.

"The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the recognized authorities in international law, and the opinions of eminent jurists show beyond peradventure that the phrase, 'All territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, as applied to the Eighteenth Amendment, includes American vessels on the high seas.

"The Eighteenth Amendment and the national prohibition act apply not only to the territorial waters of the United States, but, under the law of nations, they are also applicable to merchant vessels of foreign nations coming within those waters.

"This proposition cannot be successfully called in question under the Supreme Court decision and it is so clearly and definitely established as the law of the land that in the case of Grogan vs. Walker, decided May 15, 1922, the Supreme Court did not mention the general law of nations but simply applied the established rule to the case in hand. It further holds that trans-shipment is transportation within the meaning of the act.

"Carrying liquor cargo is clearly transportation within the meaning of the Amendment and of the National

Prohibition Act; and since it is illegal to transport such liquor, it follows that the possession thereof while it is being transported is also unlawful and forbidden."

Liquor Removed From
Four American Ships

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (By The Associated Press)—Every bottle of liquor on four American passenger vessels in port was removed today under orders from the Shipping Board, so that the dry agents and customs men will have nothing to do this afternoon but check the inventory and cart the wines and whiskeys off to the army base in Brooklyn for storage.

John D. Appleby, zone dry chief, said the co-operation given by the Shipping Board officials under the Daugherty bone-dry ruling on ocean liners, made unnecessary any such conduct as a raid or a search.

The steamers President Polk and President Roosevelt were the first to go dry. Between 4000 and 5000 bottles were taken off the President Polk and almost as large a quantity from the President Roosevelt, Mr. Appleby said. The stocks aboard the President Arthur also have been removed.

Tonight will be the last night for Bacchus on board the President Garfield of the United States lines which will cross the three-mile mark tomorrow, inbound from London.

As the new phase of prohibition, forbidding any vessel to carry liquor within the three-mile limit of American waters, does not affect foreign ships until Oct. 18, most of the big liners now in port will get away wet on their next eastward voyages."

OUTBREAK OCCURS
IN MOUNTJOY JAIL

Irish Irregulars Attack Guard With Revolvers, Resulting in Several Casualties

DUBLIN, Oct. 10 (By The Associated Press)—Armed with revolvers smuggled in by some undisclosed means, Irish irregular army prisoners in the Mountjoy jail here made a determined attempt to escape today. In the fighting which followed within the jail walls two of the participants were killed, one a guard and the other a prisoner, while five guards and a number of prisoners were wounded.

The outbreak was subdued after a short struggle. The military guard in the prison was taken by surprise. The trouble began near the mess room at breakfast time, when a prisoner shot one of the guards. Other prisoners occupying sheltered positions blazed away with suddenly produced weapons at the jail guards.

Some of the guards were ordered to leave the jail and prevent any attack that might be attempted from the outside, while the others engaged the mutineers, and after an encounter during which the guards outside fired into the prison the jail forces controlled the situation.

The attack apparently was planned from the outside. Arms and ammunition were smuggled into the prison, and the telephone wires were cut. An attack on three military tenders outside the jail closely followed the fighting inside the prison.

The jail houses Rory O'Connor, leader of the fallen Four Courts garrison, and about 600 other irregulars taken in the recent roundup by national army troops.

PEACE ORATORY PRIZE

CORVALLIS, Ore., Oct. 10.—First prize in the national peace oratory contest, in which all states had entrants, was taken by Clarence V. Hickok of McMinnville, Ore., a student at the Oregon Agricultural College.

PROHIBITION "AT ITS WORST"
PROVES BENEFIT TO CHICAGO

(Continued from Page 1)

quasi-criminal cases filed in the municipal court in 1918 totaled 129,817 and in 1920, the latest year for which a complete report was made, 109,889. In the morals court there was a total of 1746 cases in 1918, and 4844 in 1920.

An evidence of the different conditions facing the criminal classes is to be found in the municipal court report on restitutions made by those on probation. In 1918 and 1919, 3815 criminals were admitted to probation and only 2880 in 1920. Nevertheless the restitutions in the prohibition years amounted to \$278,131.47, as compared with \$40,611.61 in the wet years. In the juvenile court, the chief probation officer, Mr. Moss, reports 3036 alleged delinquent boys and girls in 1918 and 2415 in 1921. The alleged dependent boys and girls fell from 2083 to 1292.

That drink was very much less of a factor in crime statistics in 1921 than in 1918 was shown by the report of the medical superintendent of the House of Correction. There were in 1918, 346 cases of acute alcoholism and in 1921, 161 cases of chronic alcoholism. In 1918, and 12 in 1921, 109 cases of delirium tremens in 1918 and three in 1921.

There is there anything to show that prohibition has increased the drug consumption. In 1918 there were 293 cases of chronic morphinism in the House of Correction and only 161 in 1921.

Welfare and Relief

Prohibition has greatly simplified the task of the welfare worker in Chicago. Cases of county relief immediately after prohibition fell greatly. The figures at present, however, are in excess of last year, although far below the years 1915, 1916, and 1917. At the Cook County infirmary, however, the total admissions for 1921 were only 2732, as compared with 3120 for the last wet year. In his annual report for 1920 (charity service report, 1920, pages 92-96), the superintendent of the Oak Forest institutions says:

"The advent of prohibition undoubtedly has had much to do with the shrinkage of our population. A large percentage of our male inmates come from the lodging house districts and formerly were heavy drinkers. In the days when liquor was cheap and lunches were served in saloons free of charge, these men were but little interested in caring for themselves outside of living from hand to mouth—the most scanty sort of fare seeming to satisfy them.

"Temporary breakdowns in their physical or mental conditions were of frequent occurrence. The infirmaries were open, and they flocked hither in great numbers. They came for repair, and they recovered it."

"However, about the time price of illicit liquor began to soar and as saloon free lunches no longer were spread, there was a noticeable decrease in the arrivals at the institutions. The squandering of earnings, meager as they might be, was halted, with the result that meal tickets and other useful articles were purchased instead, physical and mental breakdowns became a thing of the past and the habitual poor-house guests no longer sought shelter there."

The Cook County agent in his report gives the cause of distress in some of the cases, and he reports drink as the cause in only eight cases investigated in 1920 and in 76 cases investigated in 1918.

Family Relief Demands Drop

The United Charities, has had a somewhat similar experience. Cases under care by the United Charities in 1918-19 numbered 6842, and in 1920-21, 5547. Intemperance as a cause declined from 429 in 1918-19 to 61 in 1920-21. It is said by the United Charities that "there is a decrease of 20 per cent in the number of families whose difficulties were combined with illegitimacy, imprisonment, begging and non-support during the last two years. The latter factor is fast disappearing. During the same two years, social diseases among those families has diminished 22 per cent."

A questionnaire sent to social welfare workers brought 30 replies. In practically every case these replies reported better family housing, better furnishings, better food and clothing, more luxurious, greater regularity of employment. Twenty-two of the 30 reported special cases of improved fam-

ily conditions caused by the removal of liquor temptation. Only one found drunkenness as common now as formerly.

Miss Mary McDowell of the Chicago University Settlement says: "There has been a decided improvement in home life and neighborhood conditions since prohibition went into operation, one especially notices the difference on Saturday nights."

Miss Harriet Vittum of the Northwestern University Settlement says: "During the first six months of prohibition it was like day after night. The whole standard of living was raised. I recall many instances, one that I might cite having to do with a family where the father had always drunk; the mother had always to work; she never bought a new dress or coat for herself, and her children's clothes were made over. The husband was seldom at home and when he was there he was quarrelsome."

"With the coming of prohibition everything changed. The husband brought his wages home regularly. In less than a year after prohibition they had bought a Ford car. After about six months people learned to make moonshine and since then the condition has been less happy. However, there is not the general drunkenness that there used to be. There is never the night fighting on the streets that there always was in the saloon days."

Generally Accepted As Benefit

Miss Edna L. Foley, superintendent of the Visiting Nurse Association, says: "The consensus of opinion seems to be that the heavy drinkers are drinking more heavily; in a few instances families are drinking, but that almost without exception people have been benefited (and the women particularly) by the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment." Only two nurses in a group of nearly 100 think the Eighteenth Amendment a mistake, and both of these are of foreign parentage. One superior Chicago physician probably one-tenth as much drinking now as there was before prohibition.

Another supervisor, in one of our "largest industrial concerns" says that "there is no comparison, in spite of the moonshining, the women and children and most of the men are infinitely better off. The destitution and poverty has shown a marked decrease in spite of the fact that the industrial depression hit this section uncommonly hard, and low wages, and unemployment have never been more serious."

The superintendent of the Jewish Social Service says: "Prohibition has been a blessing in every sense of the term. It is holding families together and is very effective in checking the downward course of young men."

"The Jewish Home Finding Society of Chicago through its superintendent reports: 'The neighborhood in which we work are increasingly clearing themselves of the undesirable influences which prevailed formerly around the saloon; social conditions are predominantly favorable to the permanent abolition of a legalized liquor traffic.'"

"George A. Kilbey, general manager of the Chicago Christian Industrial League, says: 'Conditions now are delightful as compared with the days before prohibition.'"

Chicago's Statistical Records

Chicago now has the lowest fatality rate in its history: 11.08 per thousand of population; the previous lowest rate on record was in 1904, 13.55 per thousand in a city of 3,000,000. Fatalities from alcoholism in 1917, numbered 150, according to the coroner's report. In 1918, under "war-time" restrictions, the number fell to 45 and in 1919 to 37. The average for the last seven wet years was 114, and for the two entirely dry years, 41. Fatalities from alcoholism not limited to the coroner's statistics total 187 in 1917; 99 in 1921.

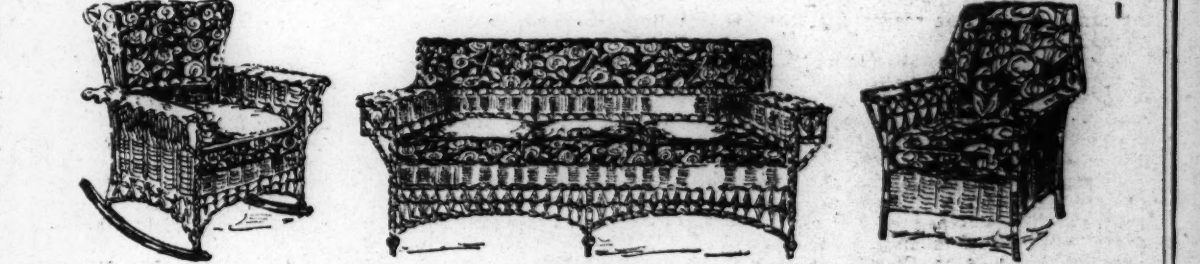
In 1918, there were 7000 fatalities from pneumonia; in 1921, 1722 which substantiates the accepted medical opinion that alcohol is a major causative factor in pneumonia. Back as far as 1912, there has not been previous to prohibition in any year less than 2890 fatalities from pneumonia. Fatality from tuberculosis of the lungs fell from 3276 to 1957 between 1918 and 1921. The average for the years 1912-18 was well above 3000. The total number in 1918 was 44,005; in 1921, 30,215.

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GOVERNMENT COST BURDEN TO STATE

Steadily Mounting Expenditures
Cut Deeply Into Created
Wealth, Says Mr. Long

Pointing out that the average tax rate has practically reached the net earnings of the best investment bond available in the market, Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, in an address today before the Massachusetts Tax Collectors Association in Boston, declared that the brakes must be applied on Government expenditures.

Mr. Long took as his subject the query, "Can we continue to eat our seed corn?" This he developed by presenting figures showing how rapidly created wealth is being used up by the cost of government. He declared:

Ten years ago, the value of our agricultural crops, mineral products, fish and manufacturing products was approximately \$1,877,759,748, and during the last year, our created wealth from these products was approximately \$3,097,574,405, or an increase in annual production of 65 per cent. The net value of all life insurance policies held by Massachusetts residents 10 years ago was \$179,612,088, while today it is \$337,951,545, or an increase of 88 per cent. Again, 10 years ago, the land, buildings and tangible property in Massachusetts was assessed at a value of \$3,677,235,263, while for the last year, the assessed value was \$5,538,189,008, or an increase of 56 per cent.

Value of Estates Greater
The value of estates returned for inheritance taxation 10 years ago was \$74,403,640.72, while the value for the last year was \$128,074,118.42, or an increase of 72 per cent. Ten years ago the estimated value of all property and of specified classes of property in Massachusetts, including real property and improvements, livestock, farm implements and machinery, tools and implements, gold and silver coin and bullion, railroads and their equipment, street railways, shipping, water works, and all other property, was \$6,302,988,392.

Today, an estimate would probably not place it above \$12,605,376,784, or a 100 per cent increase if no attempt was made to value intangible property or to determine value as represented in capital stock, surplus, undivided earnings, investments in Liberty bonds, and other tax-exempt securities, and the like.

Massachusetts has every reason to feel proud of the progress shown during the last 10 years, but could not take pride, in face of these encouraging signs, in the fact that the expenditures of government which have increased from the sum of \$106,829,775 expended 10 years ago to the sum of \$257,594,467 expended this last year, or an increase of 141 per cent. Ten years ago, the cities and towns exempted from taxation property to the value of \$214,577,407. Last year, the value of exempted property was \$30,213,908, or an increase of 53 per cent.

Have Spent Until It "Hurts"
From these figures it is clearly seen that we have spent till it "hurts"; let us not spend till it breaks. The average tax rate of today has practically reached a point almost equal to the net earnings of the best investment bond available in the market, and increases will continue unless the brakes are applied and applied hard on extension of present activities and new activities carried on by government. It is interesting, in connection with apparent extravagance in government, to consider equally apparent extravagance in one of the ways we seek our recreation, in that 10 years ago but comparatively few automobiles were in use, while today more than \$10,000,000 of automobiles are registered, and if the average yearly cost of upkeep, depreciation, maintenance and insurance for each machine is \$300, we spend in this direction \$3,000,000 each year, which just about wipes out the wealth we have produced in total value of agricultural crops amounting to \$30,500,000 and total value of fish amounting to \$12,573,405, or, in other words, each year using up through pleasure automobiles the entire yearly accumulation of wealth we get from the soil and the sea.

FELLOWSHIP AWARDED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10 (Special)—Charles J. Fish of South Swansea, Mass., a graduate of Brown University in 1921, has been awarded the Morgan Edwards Fellowship, established by a fund of \$10,000 created by the Philadelphia alumni of the university. The fellowship provides for the pursuit of original research in any approved direction of knowledge. Mr. Fish will devote his time under the fellowship to the study of Plankton or the lower forms of aquatic life which constitute the food of fish. His work will be conducted in conjunction with the United States Fish Commission at Woods Hole, Mass.

ALABAMA PUTS MARKER ON SITE OF FIRST TERRITORIAL CAPITAL

Department of Archives and History, Aided by Patriotic Societies, to Designate Other Memorable Ground

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The Department of Archives and History, with the co-operation of several patriotic societies, and of the higher officials of the state Government, has begun a campaign to have placed on all historic ground significant to the establishment and growth of Alabama markers that shall designate such spots clearly that the visitor will have no difficulty in finding them, or in becoming familiar with the reason for their eminence.

In connection with this campaign, a service was held on the site of the old town of St. Stephens, Sept. 28, and a bowlder was placed as a marker on the spot where the first territorial capital of Alabama was located.

Permanent designation of the site of that old town was made possible through the combined efforts of the State Centennial Commission and citizens of Washington County, though other organizations and citizens elsewhere also gave their assistance to the project.

Judge B. D. Turner of Chatham; J. M. Pelham of Washington County; Lieut.-Gov. Nathan Allen of Birmingham; Representative John Duffee; Mrs. Bibb Graves of the centennial commission; Ptolemy Harris of St. Stephens; R. E. Blount of Washington County, and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen of the Department of Archives and History took a prominent part in the program and the unveiling which preceded a barbecue dinner on the bluff overlooking the Tombigbee River where the bowlder has been placed.

St. Stephens, site of a Spanish fort at the time Alabama became a part of the United States and the first territorial capital, was established in 1789. Here were located the Government offices, the federal court and the territorial court, beside one of the six southern factories and warehouses belonging to the Government, of which George S. Gaines was factor.

John Crowell, Alabama's first territorial representative in Congress, lived at old St. Stephens. William W. Bibb, first territorial Governor, lived also there during his term as Governor.

Old St. Stephens now has entirely disappeared. The new town by the same name is located two miles further down the river.

WORK FOR MEDICAL LIBERTY GOES ON

Boston League Surveys Resistance to Compulsory Vaccination—Plan Wider Appeal

Friends of medical freedom favoring and actively supporting the efforts of the Boston Medical Liberty League to eliminate all compulsory features in vaccination and serum treatment, heard Henry D. Nunn, manager of the league, review past achievements of the organization and present plans for expansion, at last night's meeting of the league in Whiton Hall, Dorchester.

In prefacing his address, Mr. Nunn said that he would briefly outline the extent of medical aggression, first in laws governing vaccination, examination of school children, and medicine; second, as represented by the aggressive propaganda of insurance companies and so-called welfare organizations.

The speaker stressed the importance of the educational work the league has done, enumerating a long list of important pamphlets which have been widely distributed, and calling attention to various newspaper advertising campaigns, newspaper publicity, and broadcasting of information on vaccination by radio.

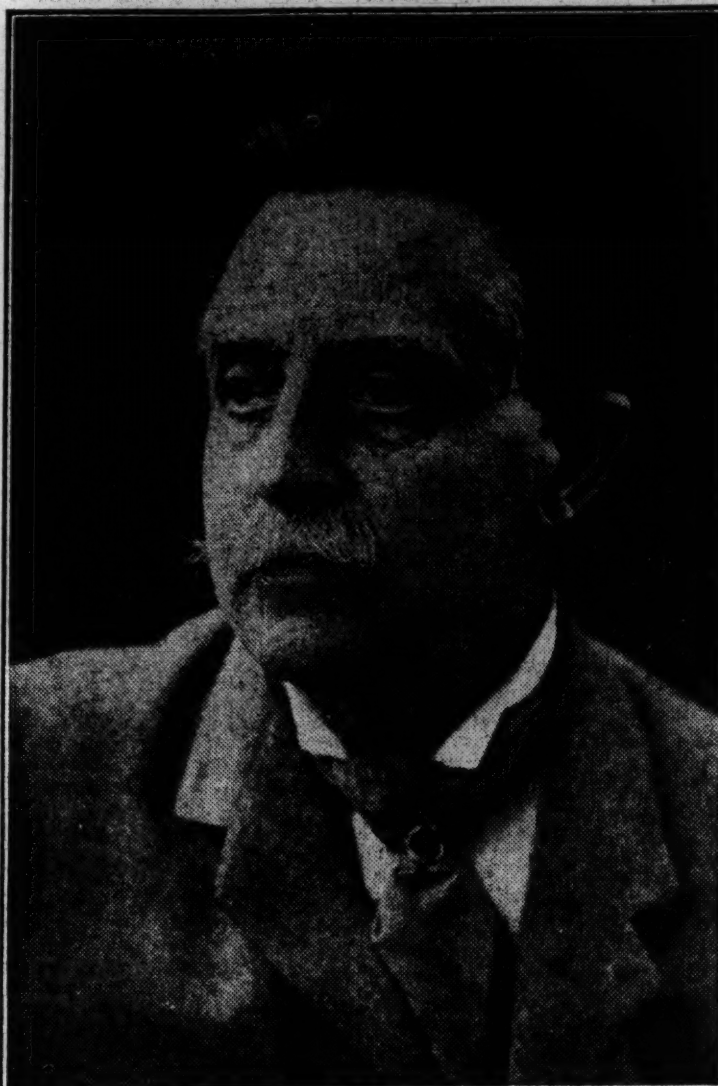
Foreign Language Appeal
Mr. Nunn told of the defensive and protective work of the league in informing parents about the exemption clause of the vaccination law, which is often suppressed by the school authorities, in furnishing counsel in several cases where parents were prosecuted, and in maintaining a general lookout for official infringers of the law in the matter of school attendance.

Sketching the program for the future work of the league held necessary if the organization is reasonably to perform its public function, the publishing of literature in foreign languages as well as in English and the distribution of such literature much more widely than has hitherto been possible, were named as chief objectives of the league. Mr. Nunn advocated the establishment of a weekly or monthly paper for the dissemination of news, information, and advice regarding the subjects in which the league is interested, among its members and the public at large. He urged the necessity of compiling classified lists of teachers, members of women's clubs, clergymen, members of commercial bodies and others who are in positions of leadership and the preparation of literature specifically adapted for circulation among these different classes. Informing parents from time to time as to their rights under the law in reference to vaccination and other medical procedures was held to be a distinct function of the league.

Mr. Nunn said that perhaps the most important members of the community to keep in touch with were the physicians. He expressed conviction that if the natural prejudice of physicians toward organizations presuming to question accepted medical beliefs could be dispelled, many of them would incline to co-operate with the league in accepting the league's view-point and grant the moral right of freedom to choose the mode of treatment, thereby breaking down an important assumption on the part of one group of the medical fraternity that they enjoy the exclusive and special province of health guardianship.

Support Is Essential
The prospect of ultimate political action in order to bring the laws into harmony with justice and rational liberty ideals was discussed, but the speaker warned that political action aiming at the elimination of compulsory medicine must be preceded by a period of intensive education of the public.

The financial situation of the league was set forth, to show how clearly imperative is the need for friends of the movement to assist this important public work. The notion that the believers in this cause could not afford to support the league adequately, was declared to be without foundation. Mr. Nunn said that it was not a question of what the friends of the league could afford to do but a question of how much interest could be awakened. If the contributors to the league were thoroughly alive to its aims and purposes, the speaker concluded, the question of lagging financial support would no longer overshadow the work at hand.



Raymond Unwin
British Town Planner, Who Is Visiting the Larger Cities of the United States to Study Their Zoning Methods and Ways of Assessing Land

BOSTON LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS FOR DECENTRALIZATION OF CITIES

New Light Shed on Garden City Movement by Raymond Unwin, British Town Planner, in Address

A definite movement toward the "decentralization of cities" in the United States was started last evening at a dinner given by the Boston Society of Landscape Architects, at the Boston Architectural Club, in honor of Raymond Unwin, English town planner, now visiting the United States. A resolution proposed by Prof. James Sturgis Pray, chairman of the school of landscape architecture at Harvard University, to the effect that "the applicability of garden city principles to the American problem of decentralization" should be studied and plans for a nation-wide organization should be considered by the Boston Society of Landscape Architects was adopted unanimously. John Nolen, president of the society, presided at the dinner and introduced the guest.

It was Mr. Unwin's opinion that only through decentralization of large cities, the moving of industries and homes away from the crowded centers to satellite towns or garden cities, could the present congested conditions be relieved and future congestion be prevented. The more large cities improve their transportation facilities into the city, the more people come into the city from the country, he said.

Mr. Unwin also spoke on British and American ideals in town planning. There is not so much a difference in ideals as in methods, he said. He told how town planning in England had developed rapidly since the war, because of housing demands. Housing comes first in England town planning, he explained, while in the United States, emphasis so far has been placed on recreation, including parks and playgrounds and on street systems in built-up sections.

In talking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Unwin strongly emphasized the need for beginning with the home in town planning. "We can't afford to have our people live in herds," he said, and he continued, "the tendency to accumulate in great towns causes congestion, and congestion causes the general character of the people to deteriorate. We must give the individual space and freedom."

In discussing the international aspects of town planning, Mr. Unwin said that the conferences of the International Garden Cities Association were bringing people together to discuss the world's recreation problems. The first reasonable manifesto issued in Germany after the war was should realize the extent of their common Unwin declared. He believed nations by men who were town planners. Mr. Unwin declared. He believed nations by men who were town planners. Mr. Unwin declared. He believed nations by men who were town planners.

Must Begin First in Home
Of art and the appreciation of beauty, Mr. Unwin said, "When people get amenities in the home, they will become interested in art outside the home." It was his opinion that "all real revival of art depends not on individual taste, but on a communal development." He cited Hampstead Garden suburb near London as an example of where people are interested in civic art and other lines of artistic endeavor, and hold outdoor pageants and plays in a place especially provided for that purpose in the town.

Mr. Unwin is to speak further of the garden city movement in England this evening at 8 o'clock at the school of landscape architecture, Robinson Hall, Harvard University. This lecture will be open to the public.

He is making a short visit to the

MORE SENTENCES WILL BE IMPOSED

Uniform System for Drinking
Motor Drivers Adopted for
Hampden County Cases

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 10—When the Superior Court sits here in December for Hampden County cases, a system of more uniform as well as severer sentences for driving while under the influence of liquor and violating the prohibition laws will go into operation. Judge Webster Thayer, who made the announcement, following a conference with the judges of the district courts, said that the tremendous increase in the number of cases in the docket made action necessary to "bring about a beneficial change from this unwarrantable and unjustifiable condition of our criminal docket."

The operation of automobiles while under the influence of intoxicating liquors is of the greatest importance to all the people of the Commonwealth," said Judge Thayer. "In cases of this kind, there is a greater difference in the sentences imposed than in any other class of cases."

"A very few judges in the district courts will impose a jail sentence in every case, while others will impose fines ranging from \$50 to \$200. Because of this want of uniformity, there are many appeals taken to the Superior Court. One objection to a jail sentence in every case is the fact that the Legislature has refused by an overwhelming vote to amend the statute so that every man convicted of this offense should go to jail."

"In 1917 the amendment received either 64 or 66 votes. The whole discussion at that time was to the effect that every man convicted ought not to be sent to jail but that some should be and others not. That question should be left with the presiding judge. This being true, a clear line of demarcation must be drawn by the presiding justice, between those cases when defendants should be sent to jail and when a fine should be imposed. That line of distinction should have some fixedness about it. It ought not to be varied nor changed by political, social, or financial interest. It should be so uniform and well known that every man who touches the wheel of an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor should understand, that if convicted, he takes a chance on going to jail. And under the policy established by the judges of the district court, every man takes the chance of going to jail if he operates an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquors. That policy is as follows:

"Where there is injury or imminent danger to person or substantial injury to property, a sentence of imprisonment in jail will be imposed from two weeks upward, according

GIRL PASSES AWAY AFTER VACCINATION

Public School Pupil at Waltham,
Mass., Succumbs as Result
of Infection in Arm

WALTHAM, Mass., Oct. 10 (Special)—Following her vaccination by the school physician, Antonetta Tomaso, aged 6 of Sibley Road, Waltham, a pupil at the Banks School, passed away at the Waltham City Hospital, Thursday night, Oct. 5.

The little girl was vaccinated on Sept. 26. According to a statement given by Dr. Frensenius Van Nuy of Weston, the school physician, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the girl was in apparent good health at the time of the operation, with no sign of another wound on her arm, ascribed by George L. West, medical examiner, in his certificate concerning the cause of demise.

About 10 days later, infection is said to have developed, and the patient was removed to the city hospital. The end came within 24 hours.

According to the published statement of Dr. West, who made a post-mortem examination, he said: "There is absolutely no connection between the vaccination of this child and the septic condition that caused her death. A wound on her arm became infected and septicemia followed. The wound was entirely apart from the vaccination marks and the two had no connection whatever. It was an old wound and I cannot say how it was caused."

His certificate in substance gave this as the cause. The parents of the child say they know nothing about a previous wound on the child's arm prior to vaccination, and expressed surprise at Dr. West's statement. Dr. Nuy says he did not discover such a wound when vaccinating the child.

MAYOR PLANTS TREE TO HONOR SHOE MAN

Industry was honored officially by tree planting on Boston Common for the first time today, when Mayor James M. Curley set out a European Linden in honor of Alpert J. Ehlers of Chicago, president of the National Leather and Shoe Finders Association.

The planting was on the Oliver Wendell Holmes mall and was witnessed by a large representation of the industry.

Trees have been planted on Boston Common in honor of every mayor since 1897, when Josiah Quincy was chief executive. Three governors, Frederic T. Greenhouse, William E. Russell and W. Murray Crane, have been similarly honored, as has Marshal Joffre of the French Army, James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labor, and others.

Dinner will be tendered tonight at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in honor of Mr. Ehlers and Mayor Curley.

WOMEN IN POLITICS SAID TO BE MAKING "CANDIDATES CANDID"

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 10 (Special)—"Women's political methods are making candidates candid, and from candid, in its modern sense, to 'candidus' with its ancient meaning, is not so far a journey that women need despair of inducing politicians to take it," says Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the National League of Women Voters, who has accepted an invitation to speak at a dinner in Hartford, on Saturday evening, Oct. 21, under the auspices of the Connecticut League of Women Voters. The league has invited a representative of the Republican and Democratic parties to present the fundamentals of each party.

"While I was attending a recent convention of the Indiana League of Women Voters," continued Mrs. Park, "I had an opportunity to see the working of the plan and its success made the convention in many ways one of the most interesting I have ever seen. Both men talked of actual politics, of facts. I was deeply impressed with the perfect courtesy and friendliness of their attitude toward each other and with the great advantage public addresses of that kind have over public debates. Debates at best are argument, defense of a thesis. The speeches I heard in Indiana were explanations, explanations. Each speaker was giving the best understanding he could of his political beliefs and plans. It was an education to the hearers, the dawn of a new kind of campaigning for which the woman voter who is forming her beliefs intelligently is responsible. No right-minded candidate can do anything but welcome the opportunity to put his beliefs before an audience made up of voters of both parties."

ILLINI WILL HOLD TWO-DAY REUNION

Annual Home-Coming of Alumni
Is Set for Oct. 20 and 21

URBANA, Ill., Sept. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Plans were announced today for the annual "home-coming" of the University of Illinois, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 20 and 21. Friday afternoon's attractions will be a baseball game between the varsity squad and alumni players, the fall cross-country run for Big Ten Conference universities, a band concert and a matinee performance of "Mask and Bauble," the students' dramatic organization.

A "stunt show" by women students of the university and a second performance of the "Mask and Bauble" play are on the program for Friday evening. A military parade, exercises in connection with the construction of a new \$2,000,000 stadium, and a "hobo parade" are listed for Saturday morning. Saturday afternoon, the Illini eleven will meet the conference football champions from the University of Iowa. Following the game, there will be a general alumni reunion.

The third and final show of "Mask and Bauble" will be staged Saturday evening. Then, also, will come the non-fraternity "mixer" and the fraternity banquets.

Maybe you never
think of this—

Kayser Chamoisette
Gloves look like, feel
like, wear like leather
Yet cost one-half

Short Gloves 50c and up
Long Gloves 75c and up
Gauntlets 75c and up

YOU wear Kayser Chamoisette
Gloves because they look so well,
feel so good, and wear so long. It's
really astonishing how long they
wear.

How little they cost is a matter you
probably seldom think about, because they
do, so well, all the things you expect a good
glove to do. You just know that they are
always going to look right and feel right.

You can tell by the way Kayser Chamoisette feels when you touch it that it is a material of exceedingly good quality. You enjoy that sensation of fine fitting that there is in any glove made by Kayser. That's one of the things you like most about Kayser Chamoisette Gloves—the

tailored fitting. They are cut with a
broadness, or, one might say, a fullness
that makes putting them on or taking
them off as natural and graceful as one
of your gestures or mannerisms.

And washing—there's a thing that
makes Kayser Chamoisette Gloves the
most practical gloves in the world—just
a few moments and they look like new!
You can have fresh gloves every time
you go out, and no trouble or expense
sending them to the cleaner's.

Kayser
Chamoisette Gloves

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ANTHRACITE PRICES WILL BE STABILIZED

Federal Fuel Distributor Thinks Regulation at Mines Can Be Effected This Week

That he hopes to have the anthracite coal price situation at the mines stabilized before the end of this week is the reply made by Conrad E. Spens, federal fuel distributor, to James J. Phelan, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator, who requested last week that steps be taken to prevent the charging of exorbitant prices for hard coal.

Mr. Spens' reply was to a telegram sent by Mr. Phelan in which he said that independent shippers have a substantial amount of hard coal on hand which they are attempting to pass along to the retailers of Massachusetts at "outrageous" prices.

At the office of the emergency fuel administration for the States this morning, it was pointed out that neither Massachusetts nor any other State will be in a position to name a fair price at which coal may be sold here until the Pennsylvania fuel administration, or the federal distributor fixes the rate at which independent coal may be bought at the mines by the retailer.

Massachusetts is now in a position to deal with the price of hard coal being mined by the regular companies in the business, in other words, with "company" coal, as the rate already has been fixed at the mines. Until a price is fixed for the independent coal, however, the different states will be unable to maintain uniformly fair prices to consumers. This situation is brought about because of the complexity arising through coal being in the market handled through two different sources.

In his telegram to Mr. Phelan today, Mr. Spens further assured the Massachusetts emergency administrator that in the event that no action is taken by the Pennsylvania authorities this week in fixing a price for independent coal at the mines, he, under the authority vested in him by the federal government, "will step in and try to adjust the situation without further delay."

As the situation stands, prices at the mines can be fixed by the Pennsylvania authorities, and in the event that no action is taken by them, the rates can then be set by the federal distributor, provided the coal is shipped outside the borders of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Phelan states that much of the independent coal now being shipped is going to places where the highest prices can be obtained, this being in direct opposition to the plan for an equitable distribution as formulated by the Pennsylvania Fuel Commission.

"My conviction," says Mr. Phelan, "is that unless the upward swing in anthracite prices charged by many independent shippers is arrested in its beginning, the price situation may get well out of hand before the fair practice committee has arrived at a decision."

"In view of the acuteness of our household fuel situation and because of the outrageous prices being asked by some of the independent dealers at the mines, we strongly believe that the federal distributor should use his powers in fixing a fair price on coal moving in interstate commerce," he declares.

MINIMUM WAGE LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS MAY BE MANDATORY

Whether a mandatory provision should be inserted in the Massachusetts minimum wage law, and whether the law should be otherwise amended, extended or repealed will be the subject of a hearing to be given on Wednesday, Oct. 11, by the special committee appointed to study the questions of minimum wage, unemployment and unemployment compensation. The hearing will be held in Room 370 at the State House at 10:30 a. m.

During the recent session of the Legislature there were petitions seeking the insertion of a mandatory provision and asking the repeal of the entire law. Welfare organizations led by the Consumers League supported the mandatory plan and defended the law. Industrial organizations presented a solid and active phalanx against the law. Between these two fires the Legislative Committee on Social Welfare decided that a resolve for investigation of this as well as other social problems was the easiest solution.

The special committee appointed under the resultant resolve has held one hearing at which supporters of the law were heard. The Wednesday hearing will give the opposition opportunity to put in its case. The committee will also consider the legislative proposals, and will proceed to the question of unemployment when the minimum wage issue has been fully heard.

EXORBITANT COAL PRICES ALLEGED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10 (Special)—Rhode Island has issued formal protest against the exorbitant prices charged for coal by independent mine operators, which make it impossible for dealers here to obtain coal to sell at \$15 per ton, the fair price agreed upon. Gov. Emory J. Sanborn has communicated with Gov. William C. Sproul of Pennsylvania, stating that outrageous prices were being imposed on Rhode Island dealers by independent operators in Pennsylvania, and that these prices are disproportionate with the retail anthracite prices for the State agreed on in the Philadelphia conference, called by Governor Sproul.

MASSACHUSETTS URGED TO BUY STATE-GROWN FARM PRODUCE

Governor Issues Appeal for Local Patronage in Apple and Potato Purchase—Transport Cost Saved

Conditions of agricultural dependence present a problem which affects the pocketbook of every citizen of Massachusetts, according to a statement by Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, urging purchase of locally produced farm output. The situation is emphasized by information provided by the State Department of Agriculture.

Massachusetts produces about 15 per cent of what it consumes in agricultural products. The rest must come in from foreign countries or from the rest of the United States. It must come over distances varying from 500 to 3000 miles and at the high transportation costs now prevailing.

"This condition of dependence," Charles D. Woods of the State Department of Agriculture told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "presents a problem of first importance to the consumers of the State. When agricultural products must travel the distances they do they accumulate many costs, on the way. Transportation is the greatest cost, perhaps, but often these products pass through several hands and additional costs are tacked on."

Consume Home Goods
"The problem, then, is to see to it that the 15 per cent of the agricultural products grown in the Commonwealth are consumed here, and that they are marketed without waste. One of the most important steps now being taken in many staple lines of agricultural products is that of grading. This is essential to successful organized selling, and it involves education of the consumer to the various grades."

Massachusetts produces onions and cranberries generally in excess of local needs. This year the apple crop is extremely large and leaves a margin for sale outside the State. In connection with the apple crop it is pointed out that much has been achieved in the rehabilitation of the apple orchards. While there are not many more apple trees in the State than there were five years ago, it is said at the Department of Agriculture that there are far more trees in good shape for production than there were five years ago.

One of the great needs in many agricultural lines is said to be organized or co-operative marketing. Massachusetts farmers, in the main, have been found to avoid such activities, largely because they choose to retain their independence. Onions and cranberries, however, are now being marketed in a fairly systematized manner, and there is some effort to organize the marketing of apples. This crop, however, was as small in 1921 as it is large in 1922, and a marketing organization would have to be elastic.

Dependence Is Shown
Car lots of agricultural products received in Boston during 1921 provide an index of the dependence of Massachusetts and are shown in statistics provided by Willard A. Munson, director of the division of markets of the department.

In 1921 there were 3027 car lots of apples received, 319 of which were locally produced. Maine, Washington, New York, and Nova Scotia shipped in 2996 car lots of the total receipts. It is expected that this year the Massachusetts proportion will be higher. In asparagus, beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, and the majority of other staples which are raised, Massachusetts holds its own in comparison with any other single producing center, but in proportion to the total receipts the local amounts vary from 10 to 50 per cent.

Mr. Munson says that consumers who have cellar storage space can effect a saving by purchasing apples, onions, and potatoes at this time. Once transportation becomes more difficult and storage warehouse costs are piling up, costs will increase on these staples, he says.

Encourage Farmers
The Governor in his statement declares:

It has been brought to my attention that some organizations in western states are making a special attempt this year to place their agricultural products in eastern markets. Recently the mayors of many Massachusetts cities were requested to urge the public to purchase in large quantities for storage potatoes raised in remote places instead of using those grown locally. However well intentioned the efforts of our western friends may be from their own point of view, their proposal so vitally concerns our own Massachusetts citizens that the mayors who refused to support such a program are to be commended.

In view of the good quality and large quantity of apples, potatoes and other farm products raised in Massachusetts this season which can be sold at reasonable prices, I urge consumers to buy locally grown supplies instead of those which are brought here from long distances at high transportation charges. The prosperity of Massachusetts industries is closely linked with a prosperous agriculture. Farmers have done their part well and shown a splendid spirit through the trying months of the past. If we, as consumers, would assure ourselves of an ample supply of good fresh farm products at reasonable prices, we should encourage our local farmers by consuming their surplus harvest. Here is one avenue to mutual

ally profitable co-operation between city and country. Aside from the financial gain, such working together will further accentuate the interdependence of urban and rural populations, to the advantage of both, and will promote better understanding and contribute to the truest interest of the whole Commonwealth.

LAW FELLOWSHIPS GIVEN AT HARVARD

Students of 31 Colleges Included in Annual Prize List

Forty-one students and graduates of Harvard University Law School, representing no less than 31 colleges, are included in the annual award of prizes and scholarships announced by the Law School faculty today. The announcement also included other special fellowships and scholarships.

Four men have been chosen for the Sears Prizes of \$400 each, awarded for the most brilliant work done in the Law School entirely irrespective of the financial means of the candidates. They are Samuel H. Maslon of Minneapolis, a graduate of the University of Minnesota; James Mount Nicely of Muncie, Ind., a graduate of the University of Chicago; Roger S. Foster of St. Paul, Minn., a Yale University graduate; and Warren S. Ege of Omaha, a Dartmouth College graduate.

Charles S. Hedden of Newark, N. J. (Wesleyan '19), has been awarded the Fay Scholarship; Malcolm F. Sharp of Madison, Wis. (Amherst '18), the Fisher Scholarship; N. R. Margold of Brooklyn (College of the City of New York '19), the Langell Scholarship; Milton E. Newcomer of Alliance, O. (Mt. Union '20), the Jenks Scholarship; and O. K. Patton, a graduate law student from Iowa City, Ia. (University of Iowa '12), a research scholarship.

Emmons scholarships have been assigned to Charles L. Nichols of Brevard, N. C. (University of North Carolina '22), and E. Wiltshire of Richmond, Va. (University of Virginia '19), to enable them to do graduate work in the study of law. T. P. Plucknett of Stafford, Eng. (University of London '17), a special student in the law school, who last year held the Choate Fellowship, has been selected to hold the Pugsley Scholarship.

Twenty-nine law school men, members of the second and third year classes, have been awarded faculty scholarships. The Choate Fellowship, established by the Harvard Club of New York in memory of Joseph H. Choate '52, to be awarded each year to a British subject nominated by the vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge, is to be held this year by G. H. Gutteridge of Malvern, England, who is enrolled in the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

In the Engineering School, the Hennen Jennings Scholarship goes to V. N. Krivobok of Poltava, Russia, a graduate student in metallurgy; the Eveleigh Scholarship to N. Sabsay of Cambridge; the Searle Scholarship to H. M. Gault of Boston.

Other scholarships in the university have been assigned as follows: An Austin Scholarship for Teachers to T. W. Sheehan of Peabody, Mass., a second year student in the School of Education; an Austin Scholarship in Landscape Architecture to C. P. Witte of Irvington, N. J.; and a University Scholarship to J. R. Fitzsimmons of Denver, a member of the School of Landscape Architecture.

B. & M. RAILROAD SEEKS TO ABSORB SUBSIDIARY LINES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Boston & Maine Railroad filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission today a petition for permission to merge completely in its own corporate organization several subsidiary companies which it now controls in ownership and operation.

These companies are the Sullivan County Railroad, Vermont Valley Railroad, Barre & Chelsea, Montpelier & Wells, and York Harbor & Beach.

NORTHFIELD ENROLLS OVER 500 STUDENTS

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Oct. 10.—Registration at Northfield Seminary has climbed to over 500, of whom more than 200 girls are at the school for the first time this year. "Mt. Hermon's" enrollment is also close to the 500 figure, including 186 new students. The schools continue this year to maintain their national and international character, the enrollment representing practically every state in the union, countries of every continent, the Philippines, West Indies and other islands.

The corporators and board of trustees of the Northfield schools will meet at Holbrook Hall next Saturday for the annual meeting, and will consider the advisability of lowering the tuition charges at both schools. The Mt. Hermon Alumni Council will also meet at the same date at Mt. Hermon, and the Northfield Seminary Alumni Council will meet on Oct. 21 at East Northfield.

SAILING VESSELS MAY QUIT TRADE

Immigration Quotas Give Too Much Advantage to Steamers

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10 (Special)—An end to what has for years been a profitable trade between Portuguese insular possessions and New England ports is predicted as a result of the operation of the restrictive immigration laws. Many of the small schooners, past usefulness in the coasting trade, have been put to more lucrative use in passenger carrying from Cape de Verde Island to industrial ports on the North Atlantic coast. Numerous industries have recruited their labor from "passenger lists" of these vessels. Now, with the uncertainty of the duration of sailing voyages, and the prospects of immigration quotas being filled by steamship arrivals before the sailing vessels can make the trip there is a growing disposition to abandon the trade.

Typical of the results of several recent ventures is the last voyage of the schooner Uniao II of New Bedford, which arrived at Providence a week ago. The schooner brought 112 Cape de Verde Islanders. Twenty of the passengers and one member of the crew proved former residence and were admitted, but the immigration quota from both Portugal and the Atlantic Islands had been filled before the Uniao II, delayed by unfavorable weather conditions, had arrived.

The owners of the Uniao II are confronted now with the necessity of returning the passengers to Fogo where they boarded the vessel, or in interesting the Portuguese Government to the extent that it will transport the 92 persons who have been denied admission to the United States.

BROKERS AT GRAIN INQUIRY

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—A number of Chicago's leading grain brokers were ordered to appear today before the Federal Trade Commission, which opened its inquiry here into future trading in wheat. Findings of the commission, which began its hearings in Washington last week, will be made in a report to the United States Senate.

BRITISH SHIPPING COMPANIES REVIEW DAUGHERTY RULING

In Some Quarters New Liquor Regulation Regarded as "Crank Proposal"—Much Comment Aroused

LONDON, Oct. 10 (By The Associated Press)—The London morning newspapers, which hitherto have given little prominence to the ruling of the American Attorney-General, Harry M. Daugherty, in Washington prohibiting liquor on vessels within American waters, devote considerable space to it today, printing interviews with shipping men, reports of the general feeling in the shipping trade, details of liquor sales aboard liners and speculations upon changing the ports of destination in the event of the ruling being upheld and enforced.

It is stated that a meeting of the members of the North Atlantic Conference will be held in London this week at which the whole question will be discussed. It may also come up today at the usual weekly meeting of the conference in Liverpool, but it is not supposed that any final action will be decided upon at either meeting. The interviews published by the newspapers confirm the general attitude previously ascribed to the British shipping companies—that is: "We shall say nothing and do nothing."

In some quarters there is amused incredulity at the "crank proposal," as it is called, and the belief is declared that it is likely to be soon dropped when the Americans realize they will be chief losers, as British liners undoubtedly will transfer their sailings to Canadian ports.

The Times prints details purporting to show that travelers would lose little time and gain in other ways by going to Quebec and Montreal instead of New York. The newspaper believes that even if some liners continued to make New York their western terminus there would still be an increase in the popularity of the Canadian route.

The Daily Telegraph quotes an official of the Cunard Line in Liverpool as saying the British steamship operators stand to suffer a big loss if they are unable to sell liquor aboard their vessels, and that it would be better for them to divert some ships to Halifax or other northern ports than to lose the profits from the sale of intoxicants. He did not doubt that many Americans would prefer the inconvenience of making the rail journey from Halifax to New York rather than sail on a "dry" ship.

UNION WINS OVER OTHER UNION'S SHOP
HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 11 (Special)—One Boot & Shoe Workers Union shoe factory has signed with the Shoe Workers Protective Union and the concern, the Triangle Shoe Company, resumed operations yesterday with a crew composed entirely of members of the latter union. This concern was one of the five Boot & Shoe Workers Union factories involved in the contest between the two unions, the controversy being to see which union shall control the industry here.

A bill in equity has been filed in the Superior Court at Salem by officers of the Boot & Shoe Workers Union against the proceedings brought against it in the federal court here three weeks ago consisted yesterday of a motion to dismiss the criminal action and dissolve the injunction. United States District Judge Arthur L. Brown took the motions under advisement. The brewing company is charged with violations of the federal statutes in the manufacture and sale of products containing more than the legal amount of alcohol. The Government gained a temporary injunction, prohibiting the company from doing business at its brewery, alleged in the criminal complaint to be a nuisance.

RESTRAINT REMOVAL SOUGHT BY BREWERY
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10 (Special)—Action of the Hand Brewing Company of Pawtucket in defending itself against the proceedings brought against it in the federal court here three weeks ago consisted yesterday of a motion to dismiss the criminal action and dissolve the injunction. United States District Judge Arthur L. Brown took the motions under advisement. The brewing company is charged with violations of the federal statutes in the manufacture and sale of products containing more than the legal amount of alcohol. The Government gained a temporary injunction, prohibiting the company from doing business at its brewery, alleged in the criminal complaint to be a nuisance.



"Seventy Years of Service"

Three score and ten years ago there was born in the Middle West—a railroad, conceived in the spirit of progress and dedicated to the public service.

That railroad was the ROCK ISLAND.

As a pioneer, the Rock Island blazed the way for others to follow.

It opened the highway of commerce across the Mississippi.

Its coming brought in its wake the grain of the fields and the growth of the cities.

Today its trains are operating in fourteen states, over 8,122 miles of modern railroad. Seventy years ago a mere handful of determined pioneers; today a body of more than 40,000 highly trained workers.

It is Service.

From the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley—the rails of the Rock Island extend west to the Rockies, the Nation's summer playground; to the Northland, with its wheat fields and flour mills; to the Great Southwest, the land of oil, cotton and cattle.

The Rock Island is *your* Railroad. With your continued co-operation our ambitions to serve can be realized and your requirements fully met.

Rock Island Lines

Men and Women of Massachusetts—

You have a personal interest in the proposed law, to be voted on Nov. 7, to censor motion pictures—to allow one man's personal and inspired views to dictate what you can see and read in your local theatre. The issue involved is tremendous—one man power contrary to every ideal upon which America was founded. It is your fight to defeat this attack on freedom. We appeal to you for funds and suggestions to help defeat this proposed law. Write to the Committee of Massachusetts Citizens Against Censorship, 120 Boylston St., Boston.

Charles H. Cole, Chairman. Wm. H. Carter, Treas.

MR. LODGE INSISTS
ON DEBT PAYMENTTakes Issue With Bankers Who
Ask War Obligations of Allies
to America Be Cancelled

Direct rejection of proposals for cancellation of the foreign debt to the United States was made last night by Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, in his address in Boston before the New England Purchasing Agents Association. Beyond the reasons which Mr. Lodge advanced for his attitude lies the greater significance that he spoke as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate, as a former member of the Senate Committee on Finance, and as leader in the Senate of the party now in power.

Mr. Lodge declared that the debt is an obligation due the people of the United States in payment of loans made and financed by them. The question of its disposition, then, is a question for all the people, he maintained. Mr. Lodge, however, left scarcely a single loophole when he asserted that the sober judgment of the thinking citizen would not allow cancellation unless some greater effort were made by the countries who owe us money to reduce their own expenses and especially those for military purposes.

Inspired by Bankers' Meeting

The inspiration for Mr. Lodge's address was the meeting of the American Bankers Association in New York, last week. This meeting brought together the foremost bankers of the United States, and one of the outstanding expressions of sentiment which came out of the gathering was that in favor of some means of wiping out international debt, to the end that world commerce could set sail again on an even keel. This sentiment was expressed by Thomas W. Lamont, a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and by Sir Reginald McKenna, British broker and former British Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Lodge paid tribute to the financial acumen of the two men who lead the trend in favor of debt cancellation, pointed to the failure to agree upon a plan for consolidation of national debts growing out of the war, and the issue of an international security indentured by nations involved, more particularly the United States. He then cited the financial situation from the point of view of the United States.

The loans, he explained, were authorized in 1917 by bonding acts giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority to lend \$10,000,000,000. Loans were made to a total of \$3,305,422,556, he declared. Irrespective of debts incurred through sales of surplus war supplies, because of relief measures, or due to other reasons, but including accrued interest, that debt now totals \$11,524,951,869.

Every Opportunity Afforded

Mr. McKenna, said Mr. Lodge, reaffirmed the intention of Great Britain to pay interest due, an intention which he did not question. Mr. Lodge referred to the organization of the World War Foreign Loan Commission on the part of the United States, authorized to refund or convert the present obligations into bonds, with reasonable terms and long maturities. He said that the commission is working ably and disinterestedly, and that its statutory limitations are proof of the intention of the United States to allow its debtors every opportunity to meet their obligations.

Mr. Lodge stated that outstanding claims against Germany are being settled. He pointed out that it was intimated or suggested by Mr. Lamont that payment of debts to the United States would have to be in foreign exports. With this solution Mr. Lodge did not agree, and in connection with it, he took occasion to defend the protective tariff recently enacted, declaring that it will not affect adversely the foreign commerce of the United States.

Desire to Be Lenient

We desire to be lenient with our debtors as possible, but I do not think the American people or the sober judgment of thinking men anywhere would expect us to cancel debts unless some greater effort were made by the countries who owe us money to reduce their own expenses, and especially those for military purposes.

It should be the last to criticize France, because it is the most powerful army, because that in her judgment is necessary to her very existence, and with France occupying the geographical position which she does it is not easy to see how she can take any other position.

But Germany has no navy—there is no danger to France in that quarter—and, to use a concrete example, I can not see why we should advance money to France or any other country for the purpose of building up a large, but at this time unnecessary, navy.

Without any feeling, except that of friendship and kindness to those with whom we were associated in the great war, it seems to me it is not unreasonable that we should ask them to give us securities in proper form for their debt with very liberal terms as to interest and time of payment, both of interest and principal.

If at the end of 25 years it is necessary to give further extensions, it could undoubtedly be done. What we have offered is a just and generous proposition, as it seems to me, and I think the American people, as the question has been properly raised in this very serious way at the bankers' convention, should give careful attention to it themselves, and by their decision, of course, the country will abide, because it is a question for the American people to settle for themselves and for no one else.

A care for our own prosperity is not only best for us but it is also best for the rest of the world.

VACUUM OIL EXTRA DIVIDEND
NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Directors of the Vacuum Oil Company, one of the Standard Oil group, today declared an extra dividend of \$1 a share and the regular semiannual dividend of \$1 a share. With the dividends just declared, payments this year will total \$16 a share.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 10.—During the past week the Near East orchestra has been living well in its reputation as the jazzest of all jazz bands, but from an English viewpoint beneath the blare of trumpets and the beating of drums, one entirely unexpected note is beginning to emerge as the dominant feature of the whole performance. It is the note of a general election. The score of Mr. Asquith's solo as Dumfries last Friday had this note written all over it, and the Westminster Gazette recently declared the election was definitely fixed for Nov. 15. Labor now says "not before Dec. 15." Willy nilly, Mr. Lloyd George must face the music before December, 1923, and most people think he will face it before then. Perhaps his speech promised in this morning's papers will throw light on this question. It should be remembered that it is in times such as these that Mr. Lloyd George has proved himself again and again able to shake himself free from the clowd of witnawes against him and shine out in some new and unexpected way as the Nation's leader. The present occasion will tax all his resources.

The departure of Lord Curzon for Paris seemed to bring a sense of relief to the high state of tension which the political situation in the Near East produced. It was generally felt that Lord Curzon's experience in the East, coupled with his known tact, carried the assurance that the friction of the last few days would disappear. It seems absurd that two countries, whose interests are so deeply interlocked as those of England and France at the present time should be indulging in a game of scoring off each other, and it would be a fearful blunder if in the face of such a crisis emphasis should be laid unduly on injuries inflicted on each other's sensibilities through the lack of just knowing how to say the right thing. The English people as a whole realize that the attitude of the Government toward the Turk in the moment of his triumph was inevitable, not from the standpoint of forcing on a new war, which nobody believes in, but rather because it is the only possible way to prevent such a calamity. Nevertheless, the Government has undoubtedly suffered serious loss of prestige in the way in which it announced its intention of doing what it was bound to do. On this matter much remains to be said, and undoubtedly will be said hereafter. But for the moment every other consideration is laid aside in favor of the exploring of every possible avenue for a better understanding between the Allies. And perhaps this is the saving feature of the whole situation.

The British Council of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches is being reconstituted, and next winter we may expect to see a campaign in favor of peace being carried on throughout the length and breadth of Britain. Details of the scheme are not yet finally fixed, but it is proposed to supply information to the press, to publish pamphlets and to hold devotional meetings, and to give a series of lectures, both to the public and the schools. The bishop of Oxford is named president of the reconstructed council, with Dr. Jowett and the dean of Worcester as vice-presidents, the members of this council being nominated by nine different denominations from their lay as well as their clerical ranks. The Christian church in England have recently been extremely active in the cause of peace. When the Near East crisis first became acute, the Free Church Council, for example, directed that special prayers should be offered that war might be averted and a righteous peace secured. The same body has recently appointed a subcommittee to try to arrange a meeting between the representatives of various denominations in Great Britain and of such bodies as the Students Christian Union and the British Committee of the World Alliance, mentioned above, with a view to arranging joint action in the cause of international peace and good will.

An amusing example has been forthcoming this week of the mischievous of whom the war has brought so many into existence in Britain. It is in the form of an announcement that the Ministry of Transport is considering the question of requiring road vehicles to carry anti-splash devices. It seems that an elaborate series of experiments has been in progress at the taxpayer's expense to try to ascertain how this can best be done. It is a problem the urgency of which scarcely appeals to those engaged in endeavoring to pay the butcher and the baker and to satisfy the rate collector in the most expensive country in the world, but the British official regards it in the gravest spirit. One can see him black-coated and immaculate—pursuing his blameless way to perform the labors of his 33-hour week, and suddenly ceasing to be immaculate as the taxi rattles past and covers him with London mud. An ancient tale is told of one of his kind who turned, in these circumstances, on the careless driver and told him what he ought about him. The language was forcible and picturesque, but the taxi-driver said never a word until the irate official had used up all his vocabulary and was moving to go on. It was then the culprit's chance, but all he said was, "If I thought you was clean in your 'abits I'd take you 'ome as a pet of my own." For mud splashing prevention implies regulations with penalties attached. The Briton's best coat is to be protected, however, whatever the cost may be.

Official notices are being dropped in all letter boxes here informing the British householder that the value of the premises he occupies is to be reassessed. This means further addition to the local rates and taxes for poor relief, roads, lighting, water, and other municipal amenities, which amount at present to from one-half to

three-quarters of the total annual value of every house in England. Reassessment of house property ordinarily takes place every five years in this country, but the last one was omitted in consequence of the war. The cost of accommodation has meanwhile been pushed to artificial levels by the Rent Restriction Act and other Government legislation applicable to the building trade, and the local authorities are naturally now anxious, in the interests of taxation, to take advantage of the inflation, and raise assessments before the ultimately inevitable fall to more normal values occurs. This means a further burden upon the British middle classes, who already find life in England so expensive that those of them who are able to move have begun to migrate increasingly. For some time past colonies have been growing up, on this account, in France and Belgium. The stream of middle-class emigration to the United States, as well as to Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, is also increasing. The present reassessment of British house property is a further incentive to a movement which has often in the past proved an inestimable boon in disguise to those affected by it.

A new departure is taking place in our post offices, which hitherto have been given over to gloom and grime and the purely business activity for which they exist. It is the appearance of advertisements on their walls. Already the Fleet Street Office shows a list of London entertainments, and others are soon to follow. One thing we are assured is that whisky and tobacco advertisements will not be gratifying to think that they will not lend itself to either of these interests by decorating (save the mark) its offices in the way that the ordinary street hoardings are so plentifully ornamented. Some day it is to be hoped that Parliament will take this question of the alcoholic advertisement which haunts themselves on our city hoardings seriously into consideration. Here is a form of prohibition that it might very well turn its attention to.

A distinguished London publisher recently offered to supply a quantity of books to a library which had just been opened in his native village. The conditions were that a sort of picnic should be held among the inhabitants to discover the volumes they desired. The results were really extraordinary. No work of fiction published within the last 10 years was mentioned. The explanation of this may be that a certain proportion of the voters had already read them in the circulating libraries. Older fiction was in great demand, no less than 30 votes being cast for "David Copperfield." Some thousand books in all secured votes, of which rather less than half were novels. Richardson's "Pamela," which most of us thought forgotten, was a popular choice. Whyte Melville figured prominently, as did Anthony Trollope. Of non-fiction books, Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic" headed the list. Gibbon was also mentioned, as was Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico." Some of the volumes demanded, the publisher has never heard of, and others, such as Law's "Serious Call," he found extremely difficult to get. He describes his experience as most enlightening, but hardly encouraging to a modern publisher.

FRENCH LINE TO SELL
FAMOUS LA TOURAINE

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—La Touraine, oldest passenger ship plying between France and the United States, starts on her last trip tomorrow, when she sails from her North River berth. Her owner, the French Line, has decided to discontinue the 30-year-old vessel upon arrival in Havre.

Capt. Louis Le Prestre, commander of La Touraine, said the new day, ruling of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, had nothing to do with the decision of the French line to displace the ship.

The French liner was built in 1892 at St. Nazaire, France, and was considered the most luxurious steamer afloat until the advent of the Lusitania and Mauretania in 1907.

LECTURES BY ENGLISH NOVELIST ANNOUNCED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 10. (Special).—Hugh Walpole, English novelist and literary critic, is to give a series of six lectures on "The English Novel of the Twentieth Century" in Northampton, beginning Oct. 16. Mr. Walpole is being brought here by the Hampshire Bookshop, Inc., in response to many requests from all parts of the country.

His lectures will be on the following subjects: "Introductory," "Thomas Hardy," "Joseph Conrad," "The Realists—Bennet, Wells, and Galsworthy," "The Younger Generation—Mackenzie, Beresford, Swinburn, Laurence, May Sinclair, Kaye Smith, Ethel Sedgwick, Rose Mauley," "Conclusion and Prophecy."

GENERAL WOOD DUE HOME EARLY IN 1923

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 10.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines, will return to the United States about the first of next year and assume the presidency of the University of Pennsylvania. It was reported by John W. Zeigler of Philadelphia, who is to leave this city tonight for his home after a visit to the islands.

Mr. Zeigler was commissioned by fellow alumni of the university to get in touch with General Wood, now on his third leave of absence from the university, to expire Jan. 1, and ascertain definitely his future plans.

MR. WEEKS COMING TO BOSTON

John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, will speak in Boston before the Home Market Club at its dinner, Oct. 24. He also will take part in the Massachusetts political campaign during its closing days.

BRITISH AGREEMENT
QUASHED BY SOVIETRejection, It Is Said, Due to
Russian Internal Politics—
Government Denies This

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The official announcement that the Russian Soviet Government has refused to approve the Urquhart-Krassin agreement of Sept. 19 was made by Maxim Litvinoff of the Moscow Foreign Office here at noon today. Mr. Litvinoff declared that the action of the Council of the People's Commissaries in refusing to approve the agreement was due wholly to the British attitude regarding Russian participation in the Near East conferences, and to the Downing Street stand against the Kemalists. He categorically denied the reports which had come to The Christian Science Monitor representative here from very high Russian sources of information, that the rejection of the agreement was due to internal Russian politics—notably a bitter fight which the extreme radicals, led by Mr. Litvinoff and Mr. Karakhan, also of the Soviet Foreign Office, are urging against Leonid Krassin, who is "reasonable" in connection with capitalists in the West. "The Urquhart agreement in its present form would, from the standpoint of national economy never have been signed by the Soviet Republic," Mr. Litvinoff said.

The signing was prompted chiefly by political considerations. The bargain with Leslie Urquhart was the first attempt at a settlement between the Russian Government and a group of private claimants. The Russian Government agreed to make heavy economic sacrifices in the hope that the giving of satisfaction to one of the biggest groups of claimants representing nearly 35 per cent of all English claims on Russia, would lead to an improvement in the relationship between Russia and the British Government.

The decision of the Paris conference to exclude the Soviet Republic from participation in the conference on Near East questions could hardly be taken otherwise than as an act of deliberate hostility, directed against the most important Russian interests. Although the Russian-Turkish treaty and the close friendship of Ankara and the Turkish people made the rejection of this proposal by Turkey a certainty, the mere fact of England's participation in such decision, immediately after signing the Urquhart agreement, struck Russia as an unfavorable sign. Thus, the chief purpose of the Urquhart agreement—the improvement of Anglo-Russian relations—has disappeared and the Council of Commissaries had but to consider it from a purely economic standpoint, by which its fate was sealed.

Asked by The Christian Science Monitor representative if there was a probability of new negotiations with representative of the Russo-Asiatic consolidated being opened for another kind of agreement, Mr. Litvinoff declared that the only way by which they could be reopened would be through the re-establishment of normal relations with England. Pressed for a more specific reply, he said, by "normal relations" he meant British recognition of the Soviet Government.

RADICALS BACK J. W. DENNIS

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—John W. Dennis of Rochester is the nominee of the Socialist and Farmer-Labor parties for United States Senator, it was announced last night.

INTERNATIONAL SILK EXPOSITION
BEING ARRANGED FOR FEBRUARYHistorical Exhibit to Be Unique Feature—Dolls to Be
Used to Set Off Costumes to Advantage

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—James A. Goldsmith, president of the Silk Association of America, announces that plans for the Second International Silk Exposition, to be held here in the Grand Central Palace, from Feb. 5 to 15, next, are rapidly being completed. The exhibit, which will now seem to need beauty, refinement, and soft gaiety in color, happiness and brightness in woven fabrics, declared Mr. Goldsmith. "Where shall they find these qualities more delicately expressed than in silk? Each crisis in recorded history, each development, has found its ultimate expression in silks. It is the duty, therefore, the obligation to see that the carrying forward of these traditions does not suffer at our hands, and that we fulfill our duty toward our time both in the scope of our plans and the execution of those essential details so necessary to their ultimate success."

The historical exhibition will occupy five of the window spaces on the mezzanine floor of the building. This space has been accorded to the committee that it may have opportunity to display unusual material offered them by the Brooklyn Museum, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History. Costumes, including coronation robes from Japan, and embroidered cloaks from Bokhara, will be displayed.

Dolls to Have Central Window

The central window will be devoted to dolls. From the mythical Chinese empress, who is accredited with the discovery of silk, to the latest vogue in evening gowns, costumes will be illustrated on 24 inches high. So far as records will permit, the progress of silk will be traced from its early home in China, through India, Persia, into Asia Minor, Egypt and the Roman Empire, and so from Europe to America. There will be, in all probability, 24 of these dolls.

It is the hope of the historical committee that this exhibition subsequently will be sent to some of the larger retail stores of the United States for window display, and thus continue as an educational asset long after the exhibition itself has come to a close.

OIL FIRMS IN MEXICO MARK TIME
PENDING DECISION ON ARTICLE 27Mexican Congress Faces Task of Framing Organic Laws
to Reinterpret That Clause and Revive Industry

By GARDNER L. HARDING

The Mexican Congress is facing the most difficult of the duties imposed upon it by the mission of Adolfo de la Huerta to the United States. The three processes of validating Señor de la Huerta's agreement with the international bankers have been concluded; it has been passed successively by the President, by the House of Representatives and by the Senate. The three months' interval has been an interesting, and on the whole a creditable demonstration, of the workings of constitutional government in Mexico under the strong leadership of President Alvaro Obregon.

Impartial observers admit that this year's Congress is a much better business body than the last one. It has been distracted neither by factional wrangling, nor by civil disturbances, and confirmation of the Lamont-de la Huerta agreement has been sealed by the deposit of \$6,000,000 in New York toward payment of the first installment of the debt due next year. So far, this is practical and constructive, and it is to be hoped that the equitable temper that has marked the discussions has been duly noted in this country.

Surrounding the somewhat leisurely procedure in Congress, there has been a careful and exhaustive discussion of the subject by the press, by legal and business organizations, and by what in general may be taken as the best element of Mexican public opinion. These not merely have been friendly to the United States; they have made such a friendliness more nearly the current policy of Mexico than at any time since the revolution.

Do Not Govern Mexico

It is too much to say that such elements govern Mexico; similarly, pure public policy, as opposed to commercial interest, does not distinguish our own diplomatic dealings south of the border. But Mexico at least enters into the next stage of her difficult problem with the benefit of the doubt on her side. This is the revision of the famous Article 27, and correlative articles, to suit the foreign plea for a new lease of life in the oil industry. The problem on President Obregon's mind, and several factors have united to make it a rather more difficult problem than when Señor de la Huerta negotiated the extremely tentative agreement with the oil men in New York last July.

In the first place, the physical question of the oil wells themselves has come quite unexpectedly to the fore. They are producing less by a third than when the Secretary was in New York. Pending a real solution of a matter the oil companies regard as vital to their business, the oil interests are doing little more than marking time. And as something over a third of Mexico's taxation is derived from this industry, this trend, in arousing a lively interest in Mexico City. Again, all hope of a juridical settlement has been dashed by the cold reception accorded in America to the Supreme Court decisions which purported to draw the teeth from the provisions of Article 27.

With Mexico firmly set against an accommodation by treaty this leaves only two methods which now seem practicable. One is to get Congress to pass organic laws which will satisfactorily re-interpret, with the high-

est possible sanction, the property rights of foreigners; and the other is to do the same thing by the short cut of administrative decree. President Obregon has utilized the latter method in making some kind of order out of Mexico's agrarian situation, and as a last resort he will invoke it to try and "regular" path by which such a fundamental misunderstanding should be cleared up, and Congress, in the ensuing weeks, is going to have its chance.

Testing Public Sentiment
Reports from the Mexican press—from the authoritative Excelsior in particular—have stated that the President was engaged in testing out public sentiment among chambers of commerce, legal organizations, and other representative bodies as to how far they felt Mexico ought to back down on some of the essential points of the controversy, and the same reports have declared that the President was much surprised at the extent of the sentiment for modification. He has denied these reports, but that he is doubtful as to just how far he should go is evident.

Mexico's foreign trade has dropped rapidly the last year, and the unsatisfactory state of agriculture is shown by the importation of 10,000,000 bushels of corn where only 1,000,000 bushels were brought in during the corresponding period of the previous year. The low purchasing power of the country is manifest in a drop of imports of 70,000,000 pesos, while exports, being largely foreign oil, and thus not a true guide to the nation's interior well-being, yield no more optimistic signs. In these circumstances, some solution of the property rights questions is imperative, and Congress cannot too soon set about seriously with its formidable task.

Nevertheless, according to Mexican statistics, the Mexican Government under Obregon is collecting almost three times as much revenue as it did under Señor Diaz, the figures being \$6,832,638 and \$8,602,344 pesos for 1921 and 1922, respectively while the first six months of the present year have yielded 144,000,000, promising an even larger sum. Mexico is still a good investment; it only depends now on how the property continues to be administered.

SRINIVASA SASTRI
VISITS BALTIMOREIndian Embassy to British
Dominions Soon to Leave for London to Report on Mission

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10 (Special).—Srinivasa Sastri, a member of the Indian Council of State, is in Baltimore as the guest of John W. Garrett, former secretary of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments. Mr. Sastri is on his way to London to make a report on his mission to Australia, New Zealand and Canada, having been sent on this tour to promote a better understanding between India and the other British dominions.

"In some places the feeling against our people has been strong," he said, "and they were not treated as fellow citizens of the Empire, but as aliens and classified as undesirable Asiatics." He explained that, growing out of the fine spirit shown by his fellow citizens in the World War, in which 1,250,000 of them fought with the Allies, India was admitted to an equal partnership with other self-governing dominions of the British Commonwealth.

"In Australia," he declared, "I received every mark of honor and sympathy, and was promised that at an early date a bill for the enfranchisement of Indians residing in that country would be introduced in the Legislature. In New Zealand they already have the vote, but Canada presented a much more complicated situation. Because of the Japanese and Chinese in Canada, the feeling against Asiatics is more marked. Public opinion is against their being taken from the class of aliens."

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SHIPPERS DISCUSS
STATE SOVEREIGNTYInternational Maritime Committee
Spends Whole Day on Question
of Arrest of Ships

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Despite a whole day's discussion, the International Maritime Committee conference has not yet finished the consideration of the question of the immunity of state-owned ships from arrest and jurisdiction in foreign waters. The president of the Conference, Sir Henry Duke, in introducing the discussion yesterday divided the inquiry into three heads: "First, what liabilities among those commonly enforceable against ships and owners ought to be accepted by sovereign powers in respect to ships owned or operated by them? Second, what means of enforcement of such liabilities ought to be sanctioned against the ships 'in rem' or otherwise? Third, by what tribunals ought the disputed questions of liability be determined?"

Dr. Loder of Holland (chairman of the Permanent Court of International Justice), Dr. Kiep of Germany, Sir Maurice Hill of England, all declared for putting the State on the same level with private owners, whether in respect of warships, non-profitable public service ships, or commercial ships. Dr. Loder dealt particularly with the belief that it impaired the State's sovereignty to be arraigned for its misdeeds before the court. What was sovereignty, he asked? Where does it lead? Could it uphold or nullify the law or justice at will? On the contrary, was not the law above sovereignty? Dr. Loder also pointed out that many states become shipowners and maintained a fleet of merchantmen.

All, he added, were losing money on the transaction. While this point, however, was immaterial, the fact that states were actually operating commercial vessels made it necessary to settle the question of immunity from arrest and jurisdiction without delay. Dr. Kiep agreed as to the urgency question, which he said had been frequently discussed in Germany lately, because merchant vessels belonging to the United States Shipping Board frequently visited German ports, and difficulties had arisen, moreover, notably in the case of the steamer "King," when the German courts had been unable to take any action concerning a collision and salvage claims, owing to the fact that the vessel belonged to a sovereign state.

In view of these remarks the meeting was pleased when Judge Hough, the United States' delegate, declared his conviction that the state should accept full responsibility in respect of vessels, used commercially. He did not go so far as other of the delegates, who wanted the same rule to apply to warships and ships used for public non-profitable services, and he also did not believe Congress would accept legislation encouraging suits against the state in ordinary courts. Ultimately a subcommittee was formed to report at a later stage of the conference, and the meeting then adjourned till this morning.

PRESIDENT IS ASKED
TO STOP WAR GAMES

READING, Pa., Oct. 10.—A resolution calling upon President Harding to order discontinuance of war games such as those in Maryland as not being "in harmony with the spirit which promotes good will" was adopted yesterday by the Pennsylvania branch of the Women's International League for Peace.

Another resolution urged Mr. Harding to set free prisoners serving sentences for violations of war-time espionage laws.

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CUBA CARRIES OUT REFORM MEASURES

Reconstruction Program Approved by United States Is Practically Complete

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The program evolved for reconstruction and reform by the Cuban leaders and approved by the United States as the best method of relieving the complicated Cuban situation has practically been carried through. The State Department is informed that all of the pending measures except the one regarding the judiciary have been adopted and that it is to be acted on at once. Cuban prospects therefore are greatly improved.

The Cuban Senate has approved the bill providing for a \$50,000,000 external loan and the House, which had passed the measure, has accepted an amendment adopted by the Senate according to a cable received by the Cuban legation here from Senor Caspades, Secretary of State. The final adoption of this measure assures the passage of the loan measure along with others of great importance which have recently been adopted by the Cuban Congress, and will establish the financial basis of the Government and the credit of Cuba on a solid basis, in the opinion of Cuban circles here. The loan measure had stormy sailing before. It was finally agreed to by both branches of the Cuban Congress, but the objections which were raised against the measure, it is asserted, were of a patriotic character and those who opposed the making of a foreign loan were sincere in their belief. It is held that some other measure should be found to restore the economic balance in Cuba.

Ever since Major-General Enoch Crowder was sent to Cuba nearly two years ago as the personal representative of the United States, the latter country has been insisting in a firm but friendly manner that Cuba set her house in order, politically and financially; and this government, through General Crowder, has been lending its advice and assistance in bringing about the reforms in the Cuban financial system which were necessary.

It is understood that General Crowder, now that his work is nearly accomplished, will return to Washington at an early date to make a personal report on the Cuban situation. The Cuban Minister here, Dr. Caspades, who has been named Secretary of State in President Xanab's new Cabinet, also may return to Washington, it is learned.

The Minister has been on leave of absence as Minister here since his appointment to the Cabinet. It has not been announced whether he will remain in the Cabinet, now that the work of reorganization is practically complete, or whether he will return to his post here.

JAPANESE INQUIRE INTO OIL CONCESSION

TOKYO, Oct. 10 (By The Associated Press).—The Japanese Foreign Office is inquiring into the report from Peking that the Sinclair Oil Company of California has been granted by the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia a concession for prospecting and developing the north half of Sakhalin Island, a territory occupied by Japanese troops as a security for claims against the Russians.

Some of the Japanese newspapers protest against this invasion of the island during the Japanese occupation. Thus far the Foreign Office has not acted in the matter.

RIOT IN IRISH JAIL

LONDON, Oct. 10 (By The Associated Press).—An outbreak occurred in Mountjoy jail, Dublin, this morning, when irregular prisoners attacked the guard with revolvers which had been smuggled in, says an Evening News dispatch from Dublin. One guard was shot and killed and five others were wounded. The military guard returned the fire, killed one irregular prisoner and wounded several others.

CIVILIAN RULE TO BE RESTORED IN REPUBLIC OF SANTO DOMINGO

Plan Agreed Upon and First Steps Taken to Bring About Withdrawal Later of American Troops

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Official advice has been received here to the effect that plans approved by a commission of representatives of the various Dominican political factions, setting forth the steps to be taken preparatory to a withdrawal of American troops, have been agreed upon in Santo Domingo.

It is understood that in general, the plan follows that which was decided upon by Dominican leaders who came to the United States of their own initiative, several months ago, to present their views to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and to discuss the nature of an agreement which might be reached between the United States Government and the Dominican people, which would permit withdrawal of the American forces of occupation.

Official confirmation also has reached the State Department of the exclusive report of the selection by the Dominican Commission of Juan Bautista Vicini Burgos as provincial president of the Dominican Republic, pending the setting up of a permanent constitutional government.

Under the plan which will lead to the withdrawal of American military government from the Dominican Republic, a provisional government composed of Dominican citizens will be installed to carry out legislative reforms, to make certain amendments to the Constitution and to provide for general elections.

The official proclamation announcing the choice of Señor Vicini Burgos as provisional president probably will be made within the next few days. He will begin immediately his new duties,

and upon his inauguration, the executive departments of the Republic will be turned over to the Cabinet which he will appoint. Officials now in charge of the executive departments of the American military government will lend their assistance to the respective secretaries of state of the provisional government.

Upon the installation of the provisional president, the military government will deliver to that civilian government the national palace, and at the same time, the military forces of the United States will be concentrated in several places.

From that time, peace and order will be preserved by the Dominican national police, under orders of the provisional government, except in case of a serious disturbance which could not be suppressed by the police.

The provisional Government will designate plenipotentiaries to negotiate a convention with the United States, the general purpose of which will be to protect all valid and lawful rights; and to recognize the validity of the executive and department orders promulgated by the military government and published in the Official Gazette, which may have levied taxes, authorized expenditures, or established rights in behalf of third parties; and specific recognition by the Dominican Government of the bond issues authorized in 1918 and in 1922.

After a national congress has been chosen at general elections, held in accordance with the Constitution, the convention above mentioned will be submitted for its approval.

ITALY LOOKING TO AUSTRIAN UNION

Dr. Benes and Carlo Schanzer Hold Important Conversation

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 10.—Yesterday's meeting of Carlo Schanzer, Italian Foreign Minister, and Dr. Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, in Venice, is considered of the greatest importance for the future of the relations of Italy and the Little Entente.

In official quarters it is believed the conversation had a wider range than was originally contemplated. The Austrian problem was said to be the chief subject of discussion. Last night Signor Schanzer left Venice for Milan where he is to join the King on a visit to Belgium.

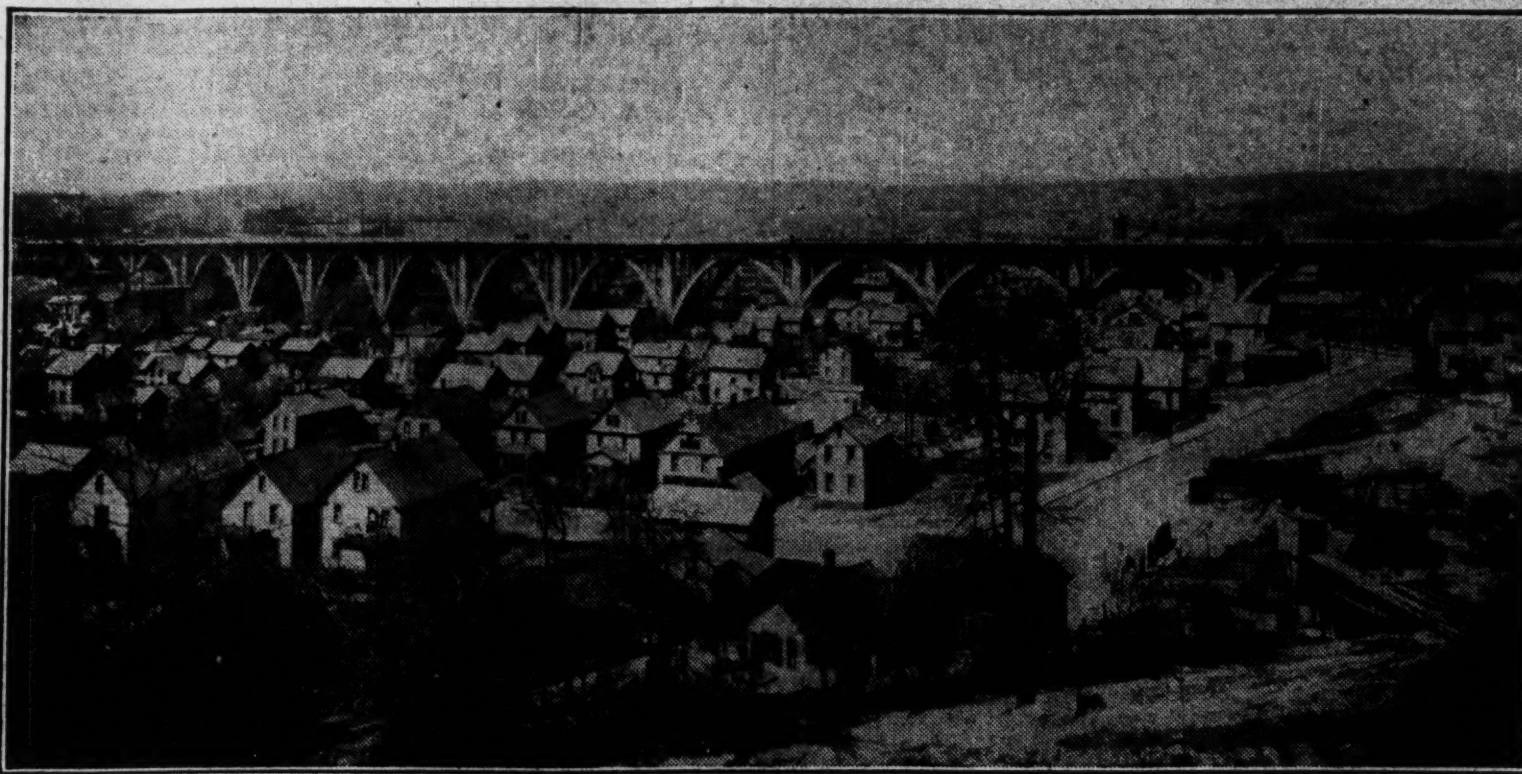
There is good reason to believe that the Italians' reluctance at Geneva to enter the League agreement in regard to Austria was due to the hope that the failure of the scheme would result in a customs and monetary union between Italy and Austria, which would have given Italy a power over Austria not held by other of its neighbors.

The feeling at Geneva compelled Italy to participate in the scheme of the League, but it is still possible to make a monetary and customs union, and a detailed scheme for this purpose has already been prepared. It is probable that Dr. Benes brought up this matter in his conversations with Signor Schanzer. The Italians are so desirous to make a union with Austria that it is still uncertain whether Parliament will ratify the League plan. But even if it refused ratification, France, England, and Czechoslovakia would carry out the plan alone. It is stated that Italy paid to Austria a few days ago the second credit of \$6,000,000 lire, which Signor Mussolini desired to suspend owing to the Austrian protest at the Fascist action in the Tyrol.

PROFESSOR EINSTEIN TO TEST RELATIVITY

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 10.—The Einstein theory of relativity and a limited universe will be tested by the originator in southern California, Sept. 12, 1923, when a total eclipse of the sun is to occur. Prof. B. R. Baumgart, Los Angeles, told the Women's Club here yesterday. Professor Baumgart said he had the information directly from Professor Einstein during a recent talk at Boston.

He said many natural scientists expected to come here for the test.



Half-Mile Concrete Viaduct in Akron, O., to Be Dedicated Oct. 12

Akron Viaduct to Facilitate Motor Travel to Cleveland

Special Correspondence

POINTED to by construction men as a triumph in present-day bridge work, the new North Hill Viaduct, a half-mile concrete span bridging the notorious city "valley" in Akron, O., is to be dedicated and officially opened for traffic Columbus Day, Oct. 12, with an elaborate city-wide celebration.

According to present plans, the day will be declared a public holiday and it is expected that even the great rubber factories will close down for at least a half day, allowing their 50,000 employees to join in the exercises.

The chief feature of the dedication is to be an industrial pageant symbolizing the great manufacturing progress in which the Rubber City has had a part. If other engagements do not interfere, Gov. Harry L. Davis will make the dedicatory speech. A special plan for financing the celebration was worked out by a committee of local bankers, and others, who resolved to raise the necessary funds by holding two tag days. The success

that attended proved the practicability of the plan.

What is often spoken of by Akron people as a dream of 20 years will at last be realized. The necessary bonds for building the viaduct were not, however, voted on until the August primaries of five years ago. The intervening years had shown the wisdom of waiting until the county could afford a structure properly built and of the right height. To have built a lower viaduct would, it is generally conceded, only have delayed erecting one of the requisite size.

The viaduct is more than one-half mile long, stands 130 feet above the Cuyahoga River water level, and has a 52-foot roadway, with 10-foot sidewalks on either side.

Spanning a territory from the very heart of the down-town district to what is known as North Hill, the new viaduct not only will be of value to the people of that residential section, but will give a direct line for all motor travel to Cleveland and smaller cities between, now reached by a somewhat circuitous route. Also, as soon as the north diagonal approaches are decided upon, a more direct route to Youngstown, O., will be afforded.

NEW YORK TRADE ANNUAL IS ISSUED

Merchants Association Year Book Lists 6174 Members

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The year book of the Merchants Association of New York, for the 12 months ended on May 1, has just come from the press and is being distributed. In its pages, a wealth of interesting facts about the organization and its membership is to be found, and it is rated as a work of high value for reference purposes in trade circles.

No one who scans the membership enrollment of the association can have any doubt that it is representative. Its total of 6174 on April 30 is divided among at least 13 specific branches of merchandizing, and these have their numerous subdivisions. As in earlier years of the association's existence, the textile industry and banking still hold the lead in point of numbers.

Since the formation of the association in 1897, its enrollment has increased steadily, year by year, and the scope of its activities has constantly been broadened. Firm and corporate membership, always preponderant, now constitutes at least 85 per cent of its support.

Under qualifications prescribed by the board of directors and the membership committee, the membership bureau of the association has prepared a list of nearly 14,000 eligibles, and from these additional effective support for the organization's activities will be drawn.

CLAIMS SESSION ADJOURNED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The American-German Claims Commission held its first session yesterday at the State Department. The meeting was brief, adjournment being taken until Nov. 2 to await the arrival of Dr. Kiesselbach, the German commissioner. For purposes of organization, Dr. Hans E. Riesser, second secretary at the German Embassy, represented his Government at today's meeting.

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ANTI-VACCINATION FIGHT WILL GO ON

Kentucky Test Suit to Be Carried to Appellate Court

Special Correspondence

NEWPORT, Ky., Oct. 9 (Special).—Although anti-vaccinationists of Newport and Dayton, Ky., have lost the first round in their fight against the compulsory vaccination law of Kentucky, W. G. Andes of Newport, plaintiff in a test suit, announces that he will carry the case to the Appellate Court.

Mr. Andes had brought suit against the Newport and the Campbell County boards of health to enjoin them from barring his daughter Margaret from school. He set forth in his petition that he does not believe in vaccination and that he had refused, and would continue to refuse, to permit his daughter to be vaccinated. Judge A. M. Caldwell of the Circuit Court, however, refused to grant him the injunction sought.

Mr. Andes has the backing of a large group of Newport and Dayton residents who are opposed to compulsory vaccination. Many of them have refused to have their children vaccinated. They have not been prosecuted pending the outcome of the Andes case.

GERMAN MARKS FALL

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The German mark fell to new low levels on the London exchange today, being quoted at the record low of 13.500 to the pound, or approximately 3654 to the American dollar.

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OREGON SENATOR TO SPREAD FARM BLOC IDEALS IN EAST

Republicans Planning to Send Mr. McNary Into New England Agricultural Districts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The National Republican Committee has under consideration the sending into New England of Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, who is a member of the farm bloc and is expected to carry weight with the agricultural voters in that section.

Nothing in recent political history has been more remarkable than the rapid development and general acceptance of the farm bloc in Congress. When it was mooted there was a spasmodic protest, but soon it became not only effective but popular, almost too popular, for those who were behind the movement desired to maintain the bloc as a minority body and to that end kept many applicants on the waiting list.

Big Potential Power

The bloc as constituted was easily handled and was able to turn legislation for the most part as desired. Its power was not proportionate to its numbers. Also the men on the waiting list afforded a potential power for the agricultural interests, as represented by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Men like Edwin F. Ladd (R.), Senator from North Dakota, who came here with non-partisan ideas, quite inimical to most of those held by the Farm Bureau Federation, became aligned with the farm bloc and accepted the federation policies. Lynn J. Frazier, who at the primaries defeated Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, if he wins at the polls in November, will be found in sympathy with other members of the farm bloc whom he expects to join.

Mr. McCumber, by the way, was defeated largely because of his failure to go all the way with the farm bloc.

Keep Tabs on Candidates

The American Farm Bureau Federation is not in politics in the sense of endorsing candidates of either party for election. They have, however, the record of every man who has served

in either house and that record is made known throughout the agricultural districts of the United States. This record goes only so far as the votes and general background of the man concerned go in regard to agricultural subjects.

Nothing is sent out in regard to candidates who have not been in Congress. Many of these candidates, however, have made haste to declare that they expect to join the farm bloc when they get to Washington, notably Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa, who is considered too radical by many of the old line Republicans and may be defeated. If he pulls through it will be due to his promised stand on agriculture, it is asserted.

The Farm Bureau Federation has just completed a legislative program which it is hoped to put through the next session of Congress. This will be sent out within a week or 10 days to all parts of the country. Most of it is unfinished business from the last session.

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CHURCH CONGRESS CALLED IN RUSSIA

About 150 Attended Conference Mostly Made Up of the Younger Clergy

REVAL, Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Certain interesting details have come through a special source regarding the action now being taken by the Bolshevik Government in connection with the old established Orthodox Church of Russia.

The Soviet reformers convened a congress of certain of the clergy to sit in Moscow. It was called the "Congress of the Living Church," and began its sittings early in August. Its membership, about 150, consisted of the younger clergy, among whom were six Russian bishops, a representative of the Patriarch of Constantinople and a delegate of the American Free Church. They are all men who seem willing to adopt the Socialist ideals and methods of the Bolsheviks. In order to guard against influences they considered might prove reactionary the Bolsheviks arrested such men as the Patriarch Tikhon and the Metropolitan Benjamin.

Leaders Arrested

These latter being well-known figures of the old Orthodox Church which was a pillar of the old régime, quite naturally had protested at the first measure of Bolshevik policy. This took the form of the enactment of a law separating Church and State, with an ensuing decision to confiscate the property of the churches, it being given out that this latter step was to relieve the famine. But the opposition of the older clergy to these measures is apparently costing them their freedom. There has just come through a message from Moscow which would confirm a rumor that the Metropolitan Benjamin was shot on Aug. 19, almost immediately after the opening of the Congress.

Of course the stated aim of the reformers is to safeguard the fundamental weal of liberty of conscience and they are not doing away with religion. There is an ordinance under the new law which provides that "instructing in religion may be given in churches or private houses to all persons having attained the age of 18 years." But these teachings are to be brought into harmony with the ideals of Bolshevism.

So far, the only two practical resolutions passed by the Congress itself are a decision to provide that "no undesirable elements by means of commissions, which are charged to examine the opinions of bishops and priests, and the decision to abolish the monasteries and nunneries and to convert them into asylums or schools."

Lack of Sympathy

The reformatory movement is at present confined to Moscow, where it has aroused considerable interest without, however, as admitted even by the official Bolshevik press, gaining the sympathy of the masses. The Russian man in the street, where he has not grown indifferent to religion, sticks to his church and its teachings. The tendency of the work of this new so-called ecclesiastical congress is really more political and economic than religious, although this is not acknowledged. The Bible is, however, being interpreted from a communistic point of view and considerable stress is laid on passages of the Scriptures which seem to glorify poverty, equality, community of property and to stigmatize the vanity of material possessions and ambitions.

A use of the Bible for purely political ends, without any attempt to understand its religious import, is hardly likely to prove successful or beneficial to the people.

CANADA LOSES AMERICAN MARKET

Duty on Wheat and Flour, However, Raises No Apprehension

WINNIPEG, Sept. 21 (Special Correspondence)—By the operation of the United States permanent tariff bill which places a duty of 30 cents a bushel upon wheat entering the United States from Canada and 75 cents per 100 pounds of flour, Canada has practically been deprived of the market for wheat and flour in the United States.

Western Canada grain men, most of whom do business from headquarters in Winnipeg, however, claim to entertain no apprehensions as to the future of their business because of the high tariff. They assert that they have already developed a market in Great Britain which absorbs a greater quantity of wheat and flour than they ever sold to the United States. Forced to seek a new outlet for their product by the impending tariff increases, they concentrated in building up the market in the United Kingdom. They worked quietly during the present measure was framed and now when it serves to shut out Canadian field products they simply have to divert their business overseas.

There still will be a small business with United States millers, who will stand the extra expense in order to procure the superior grade of Canadian product for mixing purposes, it is asserted. It is expected also that the demand from the New England states, which has been the most profitable market for the Canadians, will continue to a certain degree, as the better class of flour finds a ready preference there.

There has been a gradual diminution of exports to the United States in the last year or so, ever since, indeed, the agitation for a higher tariff became pronounced. Thus the exports during the period September, 1920 to July, 1921 totaled 1,255,000 barrels, but for the period from September, 1921, to July, 1922, the exports decreased to 659,000, or nearly 50 per cent. Meanwhile the trade with Great Britain has been growing, and during the 10 months ending July of this year the exports totaled 4,224,000 barrels.



By E. I. FARRINGTON

LIKE many other good garden flowers, the fall aster is really a glorified weed. To the farmer, as it grows along the fence rows or in the meadows, it is a weed still, although to the traveler motoring through long stretches of open country it is one of the most charming features of the autumn landscape. It blooms at a time when other flowers are scarce, treading close on the heels of the goldenrod and anticipating somewhat the hardy chrysanthemums. In the garden it looks particularly well when forming a sort of bodyguard for the fall fruits, especially the snowberry, symphoricarpos vulgaris, the waxen beauty of which is a delight at this season.

Michaelmas Daisies and Starwort are the names commonly given to this flower in England and other parts of Europe. There are a few asters which grow on the European continent, but by far the largest number of species is to be found in America. Curiously enough, however, it remained for European nurserymen to develop the beauty of the American asters. While they were still regarded in this country as weeds, and only occasionally found under cultivation in gardens, several species were being hybridized by English plant breeders, with the result that fine new forms were produced which eventually found their way back to America.

A Place in Every Garden

Now the improved asters or Michaelmas daisies have a place in every well-ordered garden, a place that no other flower can fill. It is pleasant to find the original type of aster, the wild flower of the fields, growing just outside the fence over which it touches with a tender caress the new aster of the garden. Whether wild or cultivated, the aster has a

charm all its own, and probably the best known of the family is the New England aster, Novae Anglie, whose violet purple single blossoms cover whole fields in open places where there is little moisture. The New England aster has met with much favor in Europe, where several cultivated forms have been developed. Rather rough in its foliage and growing unusually tall, this aster is not particularly elegant in its wild form, but as improved and refined by the hybridizer it has come to be a most desirable garden subject.

It is the New York aster, Novi Belgii, that has given us the largest number of varieties, perhaps because its smooth, dark green foliage and slender branching stems have aroused greater enthusiasm in the plant breeder. The flowers in shades of white, rose, pink and blue, are large and handsome, even though, like the others, quite single, and they have a blooming period that lasts through September and October. These asters and the species called cordifolius, which has its home in the central states, but will grow almost anywhere, are making a strong appeal to landscape architects and private garden makers as subjects to be naturalized in the garden or in meadows and woodlands, as well as for use in a more intimate way in the hardy borders close to the house.

English Variety Shorter

Europe possesses a species of Michaelmas daisy which is more likely to be dwarfish than most American kinds. It is called Aster Amellus, or sometimes the Italian Starwort. Blooming rather earlier than the American kinds, it is found in several lovely shades of blue and rose. The variety is particularly attractive, being soft and velvety. While the Amellus varieties have not as yet become very well known in this country, they are especially fine for garden use, and because of their rather low-growing habit can be massed in front of the taller American species, although for that matter there are some low-growing American forms which are also desirable for the garden. There are some delightful low-growing Alpine asters which look especially well in the rock garden, and are the earliest to flower.

As new and improved varieties have been introduced, they have been given names which are now appearing in

the catalogues, and as with any other flower, the named varieties are the most interesting. The very fact that they have a distinctive name of their own gives them added individuality. Some of the most desirable are Beauty of Colwall, the first double hardy aster ever produced, having a very pleasing shade of lavender; Climax, with large, bright violet flowers two inches across; Miss Willmott, semi-double and pale lavender; Glory of Colwall, pale lavender and very large; Mrs. S. T. Wright, a large rosy purple; Feltham, blue with large, clear blue blossoms; Elegans, with graceful sprays of soft lavender blossoms; and White Spray, the character of which is indicated by its name. Then in the Amellus section King George, a very deep blue, and Beauty of Rondestorff, with very large heliotrope-colored flowers, are especially fine.

Easy to Cultivate

One feature of the hardy asters which recommends them to the average garden maker is the fact that they are of the easiest cultivation. They can be grown successfully in almost any soil or situation, although most kinds thrive best in a sunny and somewhat dry location. The New England aster and the aster cordifolius will grow amazingly well in partial shade, and love a little moisture. Altogether the asters, whether wild or cultivated, whether growing along the fence rows, in the open field or in the garden inclosure, stand out so bravely and with such good cheer among the fallen leaves of autumn as to make the gardeners feel in the breasts of all nature lovers, equalled by few flowers that bloom when the gardens and fields are full of color.

MARK COLLAPSE HITS SWISS HARD

Government Aids Policy Holders in German Companies

GENEVA, Sept. 18 (Special Correspondence)—The collapse of the German currency has had disastrous effects for Swiss holders of policies in German insurance companies. These companies did a very large business, especially in German Switzerland, before the war, and it is estimated that there are 30,000 persons insured to the value of 470,000,000 Swiss francs. Some time ago the German companies were more or less officially declared insolvent and the amount which they owed in Switzerland stated in German marks amounted to a fabulous sum.

The Federal Council was obliged to intervene, and negotiations have been proceeding for a considerable time between representatives of the Swiss and German governments. Various proposals have been put forward and at length agreement has been reached. Both governments have come to the aid of the Swiss policy holders on the following lines: In future, for each policy held with a German company, the sum assured will be divided into two parts, the first being paid in cash and the second postponed, being represented by a bond carrying interest at 3 1/2 per cent per annum. The Swiss sections are henceforth to be completely distinct from the German ones, and everything received from the German companies, premiums and interest, will be set aside exclusively for Swiss policy holders. Future premiums will not be used to cover the present deficit, but for a new capital to be guaranteed by securities deposited in Switzerland.

To cover the deficit there is to be created a German-Swiss relief fund, with headquarters at Bern. Two-thirds of the fund will be provided by Germany and one-third by Switzerland, the Swiss portion being limited to 33,300,000 francs, and Switzerland's portion will not be deposited with Germany, but will be held in obligations. It is hoped that the bonds will be able to be repaid in 20 to 25 years from the date of issue. They are guaranteed by a mortgage of 20,000,000 francs on the buildings of the German companies.

The policy holders will have to bear their share in the arrangement, inasmuch as 15 per cent of the value of the bonds will be deducted on final repayment. The German Government will take an annual tax of 9 per cent on the production of the German companies, of which two-thirds will be allocated to the Swiss fund. After the amortization of the bonds a part of the tax will serve to repay the advances made by the Swiss Government.

Such is the outline of the agreement which has yet to be ratified by Parliament in each country.

CUBA TO BE ADVERTISED

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 20—With the approval of the Department of Commerce and the President, a commission representing the leading commercial and industrial organizations of Cuba is raising funds to finance the sending of a commercial mission to the countries of western Europe next spring to extol the merits of the island's products and the culture of her citizens. Conferences will be held in Spain, Portugal, France, England, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Italy. If the first mission brings results, similar missions will be organized and sent, first to Central and South America, and next to the Far East.

POLISH PRICES RISE BRINGING STRIKES

Labor Disputes Follow Economic Changes in Cycle—Refugees in Sad Plight

WARSAW, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—A new wave of rising prices has broken over the country, bringing in its wake as usual economic strikes. During the harvest a very severe strike broke out among the agricultural laborers which finally ended in compromise. While it lasted it did untold harm, as it took place just in the middle of harvest time.

At the present moment the post office officials have struck. There is every hope that their demands, which in themselves are reasonable enough, will at least be partly granted. The Government's attitude is conciliatory, but the fact is that the whole situation presents a vicious circle. There is no doubt both the civil servants and the whole class of intellectual workers are underpaid, whereas the manual workers are comparatively better paid and the peasants and traders in what are called essential commodities are exploiting the community and making large fortunes at their expense. The position of the Government is extremely difficult. In order to pay the officials adequately to their needs a new issue of paper money would have to be printed, and this again leads only to the same vicious circle, as every fresh issue means increased dearness in the country.

The only way out is the cheapening of living, and this again is dependent on international conditions. The Polish mark is exhibiting a slightly rising tendency, but there seems no stability about it. Trade has improved, the sugar beets stand excellently, the corn harvest though not as good as last year, is quite fair. The long ministerial crisis is happily over and although election agitation has begun and is likely to increase in violence there is no lack of order in the country. In fact the work of reconstruction and of building up the State goes on normally.

The worst conditions now are on the eastern frontier, where re-emigrants from Russia have returned to their ruined homesteads, where not a trace remains of their former buildings. They are living in trenches and, being deprived of all means of subsistence, are dependent on the charity of their neighbors. It is in this district that members of the American and English Society of Friends are carrying on their humane work and earning the lasting gratitude of those whom they succor.

FORD OPPONENTS CALLED SELFISH

Farm Interests Hope for His Lease of Muscle Shoals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Gray Silver, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has made a list of the organizations opposing the lease of Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford, alleging that they have a selfish interest in taking such a stand. On the other hand the organizations listed as favoring the Ford plan are chiefly those representing the public interest.

Among the opposing interests are the American Cyanamid Company, the Alabama Power Company, the National Electric Light Association, the Merchants Association of New York, the Du Pont Company, Chilean Nitrate interests, the Aluminum Company, the General Electric Company and Coffin & Burr, investment bankers of Boston, Mass.

Organizations of citizens favoring the plan are the American Farm Bureau Federation, the American Federation of Labor, the National Grange, the Mississippi Valley Association and the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union. These organizations believe that the control of Muscle Shoals by Mr. Ford would mean cheaper fertilizers for the farmer and better agricultural conditions which will be for the advantage of the general public.

Those who oppose the lease to Mr. Ford declare that he desires to establish a hydro-electric plant which will furnish cheap power for manufacturing purposes under the guise of developing a fertilizer plant. They assert that Mr. Ford is deceiving the farmers of the country and seeking to obtain their good will for advertising purposes.

TINY OCEAN ISLAND PAYS ITS WAR BILL COMPUTED AT \$3724

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Ocean Island, a tiny dot in the Pacific just below the Equator, has paid its share of the cost of the World War and closed the account. Many larger countries would be glad to be able to say as much. The bill was not a very large one in comparison with the war bills of Britain and the United States, for example, but the New Zealand De-

fence Department, in acknowledging the receipt of a cheque for £3724, records gravely that the settlement has involved "a heavy strain on the financial resources of the colony."

The rallying of Britons to the flag from every corner of the world after Aug. 4, 1914, was one of the remarkable aspects of the war. The men flocked to the colors from north and south, east and west from arctic Polar solitudes and from verdant tropical lands, from busy foreign cities and from drowsy coal beaches. The call reached Ocean Island, where a tiny white population was serving a phosphate company.

The community elected to throw in its lot with New Zealand for war purposes and asked permission to send a contingent of six men to the Dominion for training and subsequent service with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force. It undertook to pay its own men, to defray the cost of their equipment and maintenance, and to meet all the other charges incidental to their participation in the war.

The six men came to New Zealand and went into training with the Dominion forces. Three were declared unsuitable for military service before the end of their training and were returned to their island home. The other three went to the front.

When the New Zealand authorities undertook the settlement of war accounts after the Armistice the cost of Ocean Island's share in the victory was calculated. The bill was sent to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Administration, which includes Ocean Island in its sphere and it has been paid in full.

The Defence Department mentions that of the three islanders who went to the front one gained commissioned rank, while another became a sergeant.

MORRIS PLAN BANK DELEGATES MEET

Industrial Credit Theme of Discussion at New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Financiers from nearly 100 cities in the United States are in session here today and tomorrow at the eighth annual convention of the Morris Plan Bankers' Association in the Waldorf-Astoria. The association includes in its membership 98 banks and companies throughout the country.

Addresses will be made by leading financiers, who will discuss mainly subjects relating to industrial credit. Some members of the American Bankers Association, which closed its convention here last week, are affiliated with the Morris Plan Bankers' Association, whose combined banks and companies have an aggregate capital of more than \$12,000,000 and have lent almost \$355,000,000 to 1,820,000 borrowers. J. Philip Bird, president of the Manufacturers Association of New Jersey, discussing the convention, said:

The problem of providing credit to the man to whom the facilities of the ordinary commercial banks are not available is one of the most important now before financiers. The realization that the industrial borrower, the wage earner and small-salaried man have a legitimate claim to credit for useful purposes is responsible for the organization of the Morris plan, and this system has been the means of providing industrial borrowers with the credit facilities so long denied them.

ORDERS GIVEN ABROAD FOR PRINTING RUBLES

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The Russian presses are entirely unable to cope with the ever-increasing requirements of the Soviet Government for paper money, and orders for printing ruble notes have in several instances been placed abroad, Sweden having been favored in this way for the second time. The first large order to a Swedish firm was placed in December, 1921. This was for 3,000,000,000 rubles which were dispatched to Russia on board the steamer Agir and were sent on from Reval to Moscow. The representative of another Swedish firm is at present in Moscow for the purpose of signing a contract for printing another big quantity of paper money for the insatiable Soviet.

JEWISH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

LEIPZIG, Saxony, Sept. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The Ministry for Education in Saxony has issued an order according to which all children must attend school on days which are recognized by the State as Jewish holidays. No exemption will be granted for religious reasons. All Jewish parents in Dresden have received written notification that their children are required to attend at school during the coming Jewish holy days.

MOVE TO LEGALIZE BETTING MACHINES

Backers of Pari-Mutuel Scheme in Montana Again Put Matter Up to the Voters

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Pari-mutuel betting will be passed on by the voters of Montana, Nov. 7. A bill dealing with this subject has been sponsored by the Montana Fair Association, said to be composed of men interested in state and county fairs in Montana. The measure provides for the introduction of betting machines at state and county fairs, these machines to be operated under supervision of boards of directors of fairs. A tax of 6 per cent would be levied on all bets, this sum to revert to the State.

The Legislature in 1915 abolished betting. The bill as proposed is an amendment to that section of the Montana code. In 1919, after a bitter fight in both the Senate and the House, a similar bill was passed, but it was vetoed by Gov. S. V. Stewart, who stated that "this amendment is not in keeping with the maintenance of a high moral standard in Montana and the majority of the people do not want such a bill."

An attempt to put a similar measure through the last Legislature, in 1921, failed. The present initiative measure required 14,879 signatures to insure its appearance on the ballot. In all, there were 16,503 signers. The measure has strong supporters who claim that the amount realized in this way will make up the annual deficit of the state fair and will enable the State to erect permanent and presentable buildings there. Opponents of the bill agree with the former Governor's view of the matter.

RADIO FOR ARIZONA COLLEGE

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 7 (Special Correspondence)—The University of Arizona will install the most powerful broadcasting station in the State, according to G. M. Butler, dean of the College of Mines and Engineering.

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SCHICK PROTEST MADE IN NEW YORK

Education Board Urged to Assist
in Ending Medical Interference
in School and Home

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The board of superintendents of the New York City Department of Education gave a hearing Thursday to H. B. Anderson, representing the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, who made a request that the Department of Education protect against the sending of nurses into homes of school children to induce parents to have their children operated upon or otherwise medically treated. Mr. Anderson also requested the Department of Education to remove its name from the "Circular to Parents," with reference to the Schick test and toxin-antitoxin.

Specialists Disagree

Mr. Anderson aroused considerable interest at the hearing by quoting numerous reputable medical authorities to show that if a group of 100 children with enlarged tonsils was submitted to seven specialists, no agreement could be reached among them as to the indications for operation. It was also shown that leading medical authorities are protesting against the recommendations now being made for the wholesale removal of tonsils and adenoids. Such operations were described as serious, sometimes producing "dangerous complications." Also it was brought out that in many instances a child is made worse instead of better, the original cause of the growths not being removed. All of this indicates that the removal or non-removal of tonsils and adenoids is a most controversial subject, even among noted throat specialists. Consequently, nurses should not, Mr. Anderson said, be permitted to enter homes of school children for purposes of influencing parents.

Mr. Anderson contends that the homes should be safeguarded against all unnecessary invasion by government authorities. He referred to objections raised two years ago when the proposal was made to provide "teachers of home nursing." It was then brought out that "at the rate we are going, the mothers in New York City must be kept busy answering the doorbell ring by the succession of visiting teachers, visiting nurses, home-nursing teachers, probation officers, and all sorts of persons making their business to visit the home to tell parents how to bring up their children."

Schick Test Discussed

In discussing the Schick test it was shown by Mr. Anderson that diphtheria, according to medical authorities, was considered to be primarily a disease of pre-school age, only approximately 15 per cent of supposed cases being with children of school age. He quoted a well-known physician as saying that about 5 per cent of children inoculated against diphtheria are rendered miserable enough to stay at home at least one day, a few thereby losing two days from school. At that rate, assuming that the tests were applied to all the children, it would mean 20,000 children being required to absent themselves from the New York City public schools for one day, and some for two days.

Attention was called to failures of the Schick test as a preventative, while a number of medical authorities were quoted as showing conclusively that the test was not to be relied upon as an absolute guard. It was also brought out that many reputable doctors question the advisability of undertaking to carry out this test in public schools.

Mr. Anderson told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the close of the hearing that the board of superintendents of the Department of Education gave him no indication what action would be taken in the matter.

LIBRARY TRUSTEES TO DISCUSS MANAGEMENT AT CONVENTION

Pennsylvania Association Prepares Features for Annual
Meeting on October 24

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 10.—(By The Associated Press)—The business end of library management, carried on by the trustees of the institutions, will be a feature of the annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association here Oct. 24 to 27. For the first time in this State the trustees of representative libraries will meet to discuss library problems and a special session for this purpose is planned for Oct. 25, at which steps will be taken to form a permanent organization.

The general sessions of the library association will begin Tuesday night, Oct. 24, with the president's greeting by Anna A. MacDonald, of the Library Extension Division of the State Library, Harrisburg. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday will be devoted to business sessions, talks by various librarians and library experts and general discussions.

A college, university and seminary section meeting is scheduled for Thursday forenoon, a school and normal school section Friday afternoon and a meeting of special library representatives on Wednesday, the day

53 pastors who have served the denomination. The present minister is the Rev. Dr. W. H. Lindemuth. He is a son of the Rev. Jerome Lindemuth, who was pastor of the congregation from 1863 to 1865. Dr. Lindemuth has made elaborate preparations for the observance of the centennial.

BUILDING EXPERTS TO PASS ON CODE

Draft for Pennsylvania Will Be
Submitted to 10 Leaders

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 10.—The State Industrial Board's draft of a state building code will be submitted to 10 leading building experts of Pennsylvania by Clifford B. Connelley, State Commissioner of Labor and Industry, at a meeting here Oct. 17. Final action on the code before it is submitted to public hearings is scheduled at that time.

The committee which will consider the new code consists of George H. Danforth, representing the Pittsburgh Building Code Commission; Charles T. Ingham, Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce; E. F. Welsh, State Building Trades organization; John Molitor, bureau of housing, State Department of Health; Edwin Clark, chief of the building inspection, Philadelphia; Robert J. Cochran, chief of the bureau of building inspection, Pittsburgh; Michael Malloy, chief building inspector, Wilkesbarre; Dr. Knickerbaker Boyd, Philadelphia, representing the architects; Edgar Weimer, Lebanon, chairman of the state building code commission, and Prof. C. G. Dunnells of Carnegie Institute of Technology, representing the Builders Exchange, Pittsburgh.

The code, as drafted, is a composite of municipal regulations governing inspection of buildings. Experts along special lines will be selected by Mr. Connelley to go over various sections and the tentative draft will be subdivided and the members of the committee will act individually as subcommittees.

OFFICERS FORM NEW ASSOCIATION

Philadelphia "Sector" of Army
of United States to Be Started

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 10.—A committee to perfect the organization and arrange for a charter for the Philadelphia Sector or Unit of the Association of the Army of the United States was appointed at a recent meeting in this city. This is the organization now forming through the country to which officers of the regular army, the national guard and the organized reserve are eligible. Its purpose, as set forth by the organizers, is to promote a feeling of "true patriotism and to foster the one-army spirit."

The regular army was represented at the meeting by Col. Edward Carpenter, Lieut.-Col. Charles C. Allen and Major Charles G. Mortimer; the national guard by Maj.-Gen. William G. Price Jr.; Col. R. M. Brookfield, Col. J. W. Study, Col. George Thayer, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Zierdt and Major William W. Bodine, and the organized reserve by Col. J. Frank Barger, Lieut.-Col. Percy Musgrave, Lieut.-Col. C. D. Young, Lieut.-Col. A. B. Hubard, Major S. B. Scott, Lieut. Richard Gimbel and Lieut. James Francis Ryan.

A general meeting, to which all those eligible, will be invited, will be held Tuesday night at the Squiren Armory in this city. The Philadelphia sector includes this and surrounding counties, including Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware.

GENERAL UNREST PREVALES IN LABOR CIRCLES IN FRANCE

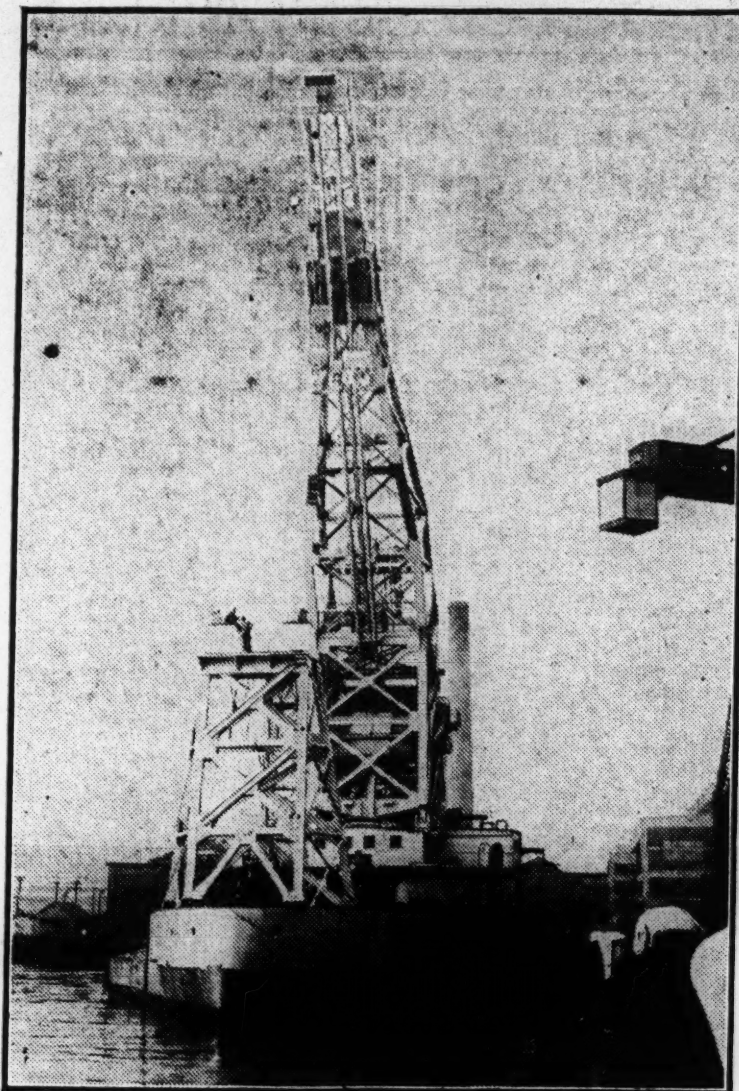
PARIS, Oct. 10.—(By The Associated Press)—General agitation and unrest prevails in the Labor organizations throughout France due to the modification of the eight-hour regulation for marine employees, recently promulgated by the Minister of Marine. The Labor unions now demand the enforcement of the eight-hour day in the other branches of labor.

The Parisian Union has given notice to its employees that the union will not condone hereafter, the practice of its members of working overtime at the ordinary tariff. The employers affirm that owing to the

of the meeting of the trustees' department. The trustees will elect officers at the morning meeting Wednesday and will consider the subject of "Library support by municipal or school board aid; main points of the two sets of laws." Clinton Rogers Woodruff of the Free Library, Philadelphia, is on the program as a speaker. Another feature will be a report of the budgets of 20 Pennsylvania libraries and an address by Dr. D. J. Waller Jr., of the Bloomsburg Public Library.

Speakers at the afternoon session will include Dr. George T. Ettinger, dean of Muhlenberg College and trustee of the Allentown Public Library and by Edward Lindsey, trustee of the Warren Public Library. The State Library Association will elect its officers for the coming year at the closing day's session, Friday, Oct. 27. The present officers are: President, Anna A. MacDonald, State Library, Harrisburg; vice-president, Grace Steele, Carnegie Library, Bradford; secretary, Susanna Young, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; treasurer, Alice Willegood, Hazleton Public Library.

A college, university and seminary section meeting is scheduled for Thursday forenoon, a school and normal school section Friday afternoon and a meeting of special library representatives on Wednesday, the day



Photograph © by Keystone View Company, New York

Old Battleship Becomes World's Only Crane Ship
Renovated Keels, Minus Its Trim Lines, and Cumbered With a Swinging
Arm Capable of Lifting 250 Tons, Prepares for Its New Career Afloat

scarcity of compositors, wages are not limited to 3½ francs per hour, which is the scale rate, but have been increased to 4 francs an hour in many cases. It is pointed out that the printers are receiving a nine-hour pay for an eight-hour day. The employers contend that the extra hour should not be paid and for this reason time and one-half for overtime should not be demanded.

MEXICO TO CHANGE JUDICIARY SYSTEM

Reorganization Will Be Effected
by Amending Constitution

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A plan, involving amendment of the Constitution, has been worked out for the reorganization of the Mexican judicial system, according to advices received here. The present Supreme Court of that country has been led to exert a deterring influence upon efforts being made to bring about better relations between Mexico and nations whose citizens have interests there.

Investigation by the Department of Justice into the Mexican judicial system is said to have revealed inefficiency and corruption, and to have prompted President Obregon to undertake a general reorganization.

One of the changes effected by the Constitution of 1917 with respect to the judiciary of Mexico was a provision for life tenure of office by justices of the Supreme Court. This provision was to have gone into effect in 1923. Investigation by the justice department of the judicial system convinced President Obregon of the inadvisability of permitting judges to be chosen for life, and this is understood to have been one of his chief reasons for seeking a Constitutional Amendment along the lines previously set forth.

Under the plan proposed, Supreme Court judges would be elected by the Senate from among candidates selected by the Legislatures of the various states, the Chamber of Deputies making the selections for representatives from the federal district and the territories. The Senate selections would then be submitted to the Executive, who would have the power of veto. Circuit and district judges would be chosen by the Supreme Court. The number of judges would be increased from 11 to 15, with five alternates, and the period of service would be for six years. Candidates would be required to have 10 years' experience in Mexican courts.

NEW YORK BREAD COMPANY IS SOLD

Chicago Concern Enters Eastern
Field—W. B. Ward Owner

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The United Bakeries Corporation, a Chicago concern controlling bakeries in many mid-western cities, is reported to have obtained options on a majority of stock of the Shultz Bread Company, which controls a dozen large bakeries in the metropolitan area. Absorption of the concern is expected within a month.

The entrance of United Bakeries into this city does not mean a bread war in any sense, Howard M. Taylor, secretary of the Shultz Bread Company, explained. United Bakeries is a holding concern, capitalized at \$1,000,000. The principal owner is William B. Ward, a relative of George F. Ward of the Ward Baking Company. The Shultz Company has approximately \$500,000 in stock outstanding. It was organized 12 years ago as an amalgamation of independent bakeries. John F. Hildebrand is president.

MODERN DEVICES TO FACILITATE TASK OF ARCHÆOLOGISTS AT UR

Locomotives and Motor Trucks Will Be Used in Excavating
Ruins of Ancient City in Mesopotamia

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—When the work of exploring the dust-buried ruins of the city of Ur, ancestral home of the Patriarch Abraham, is begun this month, by a joint expedition of the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania Museum, archaeologists will have to contend with few of the extraordinary difficulties which hitherto have hampered work of the sort in southern Mesopotamia.

That country is now under a British mandate. Hence the first difficulty—that of sharing the best of the discoveries with the museum in Constantinople—is removed. Then, before the war, virtually everything had to be done by hand. The expedition now on its way will be the first to utilize a complete mechanical equipment. Streets once thronged with people, but silent now and buried for 3000 years, will echo the roar of locomotives and motor trucks.

The expedition will start work under the most favorable auspices, said Dr. G. B. Gordon, director of the University Museum. "Since the Brit-

ish Museum is a governmental institution, it was a simple matter to obtain equipment. The Colonial Office gave the utmost co-operation. A military railway and motor lorries have been provided to maintain communication with headquarters of the expedition, which will be at Baghdad."

Dr. C. L. Wolley, who has been at work recently on a Hittite site on the upper Euphrates River, has been selected by Dr. Gordon to head the expedition, the British Museum having asked him to name a chief. Col. T. W. Lawrence, an explorer of international reputation, will be second in command. Colonel Lawrence is credited with winning the Arab tribesmen over to the Allies in the World War. He was captured by the Turks and spent two years in a prison camp.

Sidney Smith, a young archaeologist of the British Museum staff, will go along to decipher cuneiform texts. John Newton will accompany the expedition as an architectural expert, and Paul Hunter as a representative of the university museum.

NEW YORK TO TEST SCHOOL EFFICIENCY

Experiment Unit for Close Study
by Officials to Be Set Up in
Each of 48 Districts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Forty-eight experimental schools are to be established here as part of the thoroughgoing survey of the city school system ordered by Dr. William L. Ettinger, superintendent of schools.

In an official circular to the schools, Dr. Ettinger announces that he expects to have established at least one experimental school in each of the 48 school districts of the city, for the purpose of studying changes in the method of promotion, the grading of pupils and the courses of study.

The survey itself is to be conducted by committees of the supervising staff. The committee to which has been entrusted the task of establishing experimental schools is headed by Edgar D. Shimer, associate superintendent, and includes 20 other associate superintendents, district superintendents and examiners. Its general problem, Dr. Ettinger points out, will be that discussed in his last annual address, when he urged more flexible promotion and grading systems to meet the retardation problem. He continues:

"The immediate problem of the committee will be to select at least one school in each district and after careful study to recast as far as may be needed the class organization, the course of study, the mode of promotion and related matters, so that by the close of the school year there will be in each district at least one school which may serve as a pattern worthy of visitation and study. The facts revealed by the investigation are sufficiently ample and significant to warrant immediate modification of a selected group of schools."

Dr. Ettinger invites all members of the teaching and supervising corps to make suggestions to the committees conducting these experiments. The work, he believes, should prove interesting to everyone in the system, for the committees, as named, are to study high schools, junior high schools, continuation schools, courses of study, grading and promotions. Such problems as part-time and congestion, vocational education and the compulsory education law will be considered.

In announcing his plans, Dr. Ettinger states that he decided upon such a survey by the newly-appointed committee "in view of the importance, as well as the magnitude of certain problems connected with the administration of our schools." He asks the co-operation of all in the school system "inasmuch as these professional studies are made with the sole object of improving the service."

EVANGELICAL BODIES TO MERGE
BARRINGTON, Ill., Oct. 10.—Following the unanimous approval last night of a proposal to merge the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical General Conference, delegates of the latter packed up today for a trip to Detroit, where the merger will be completed tomorrow at the Mack Avenue Evangelical Church.

ENGLISH TEACHERS TO MEET IN SOUTH

Twelfth Annual Convention to
Be Held in Chattanooga, Tenn.,
Nov. 30, Dec. 1-2

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 7 (Special Correspondence).—Detailed and instructive reports concerning the best methods of teaching the English language will be presented at the twelfth annual convention of the National Council of Teachers in English, to be held here Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 and 2.

The sessions in Chattanooga will be the first ever held by the council south of Mason-Dixon's line. The organization is one of the most important associations of teachers in the country. A great deal of its influence is exerted through the English Journal, the council's organ, edited and managed by Charles R. Gaston and W. Wilbur Hatfield.

Fully 1000 English teachers are expected to accept the invitation to come here extended them by the Chattanooga District Council of English Teachers, a branch of the national organization. Dr. Louis F. Snow, head of the English work at the University of Chattanooga, is president of the local council and with his committees is arranging a full program for the sessions. A nationwide invitation to branches of the national council, to send delegates to the Thanksgiving holiday meet, has been dispatched.

The chief business of the sessions will be the receipt and discussion of the report of the committee on essentials of composition, grammar, spelling, library, etc. This is composed of S. A. Leonard, University of Wisconsin, chairman; George Starr Leisher, Essie Chamberlain, Sophia Camenisch, James F. Hosie, Dudley H. Miles, and Mrs. Lucy Holtzclaw McDonald. It was appointed at the Chicago meeting earlier in the year, and is seeking to get the consensus of opinion as to what it is absolutely necessary should be taught in these subjects—no more, no less.

The committee does not expect to make a final report at this session, but rather to furnish material for discussion, and a foundation from which the closest research can be made, through questionnaires to schools.

BIG DUTY ON GERMAN GOODS
LONDON, Oct. 9.—England is imposing a 33 1-3 per cent import duty on German incandescent gas mantles, believed to be the forerunner of other duties against German goods.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Music News and Reviews

Miss Isadora Duncan
Interprets TschaiikowskyNew York, Oct. 9
Special Correspondence

MISS ISADORA DUNCAN, the dancer, appearing in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon with an orchestra, Nahau Franko, conductor, interpreted, illustrated, paraphrased, symbolized, visualized—a new word ought to be invented to describe it—Tschaiikowsky's "Pathetic" symphony and "Marche Slave." Though alone in the dance, she had an important associate, and 50 important associates, for that matter, in the music. They were the conductor and the orchestral performers. To show her recognition of their importance, whenever the audience bestowed applause, Miss Duncan compelled Mr. Franko and his men to share it; him, by reaching over the platform, shaking his hand, and even turning him around to the house and patting him on the head; then, by a gesture which included the whole long line, from brass instrument players to double basses, and once by a pantomimic command that they stand up.

What other dancer besides Miss Duncan makes the sound of the instruments of anything but mechanical significance? A person not interested in music can hardly be imagined as interested in her; but to put the case the other way around, a person interested in her can hardly be imagined not becoming interested after a while in music. For this reason, it may be all a mistake to speak of Miss Duncan's dancing as Greek. Necessarily it cannot be a mere revival of something ancient, but must be a thorough-going novelty, else it would not hold such a close relation as it does to music, which is a modern art.

The throng of people in Carnegie Hall at the matinee displayed enthusiasm tempered with seriousness. A simple note of their attention and approval must suffice for praise of her Tschaiikowsky interpretation. For the present time is too early for valuation of Miss Duncan, inasmuch as before praise must come analysis; and nobody has yet taken her work completely to pieces and told of what material it is made. Admiration, however, is possible. And what remarkable achievements this artist has made! She has changed the dancing of the whole world of the theater and the platform to change. She has had imitators; and none of them survives, probably because they never got at her purpose. She gave the Russian Ballet the first hint of the reform under which it built up a new repertoire and took Europe and America captive. Even that has run its course and has nearly disappeared from the stage, perhaps because it did not perfectly comprehend her methods.

Candor in Acting and
Francine Larrimore

CANDOR is a refreshing quality to meet in the theater, which, by its very nature as a place of make-believe, inclines many persons who come in any way into contact with it to indulge in romancing. This inclination, however, is something to be sturdily resisted, in the opinion of Miss Francine Larrimore, who is appearing in "Nice People" at the Hollis Street Theater, Boston. For example, Miss Larrimore talked of her reasons for maintaining a key of gaiety in her acting of the rôle of Teddy, the rebellious daughter, in Miss Rachel Crothers' comedy.

"Teddy, after all, escaped rather easily from the consequences of her wilfulness. It would be easy enough to make a strong appeal to the audience's sympathy in the last act, but would the audience respond? Possibly, while in the theater, but not after they thought it over, for they would feel as if they had been a little imposed upon. They would resent that and be somewhat less warm in their approval of the play than would be good for us who are dependent upon the liking of playgoers. So I show Teddy in the last act as a bit ridiculous in her self-pity, and the laughing audience, I feel sure, feel that they are not being fooled. They must think her to be somewhat absurd in her headstrong tantrums."

"Surely there is something wrong with a dramatic scene that is not humorous as well as pathetic. Life is always that sort of a blend. Of course I'm not the discoverer of that fact, but I like to use it to justify my own inclination to discover the amusing side of solemn people. They tend to get so prosy, and anyone who is funny even if they don't know it. A great many people will never think of Hamlet again as a gloomy Dane. They have seen Forbes-Robertson act him. I hope David Warfield will still be the comedian in playing Shylock. Certainly there are plenty of laughs in his lines as Shakespeare wrote them, and we shouldn't forget the idea of high comedy acting as a means of causing an audience to laugh and weep in the same instant. Such acting Barrie demands. So does Edward Sheldon. There is a dramatist, one of the few who know life as well as the theater, and so can write for the actor. Avery Hopwood is gifted, and yet he devotes all his time to his work. He does not rely on his facility, for that would mean shallow writings."

"There is an old truism in the theater that the actor who can believe in what he is doing can make the audience believe in it. The only difficulty is to believe in a rôle unqualifiedly. First it must be a real character, and they are scarce, outside the works of geniuses. Then the player must become one with the character in order to project it with a due sense of reality. In a word, acting is expression when it is lifelike. Or so I am convinced. Certainly it is only by means

piece of music like the "Pathetic" symphony with a simplicity, as far as step and pose are concerned, of a child. The word "technique" does not enter into discussions of her dancing, as it does in those of Mme. Pavlova's, for example. But, notwithstanding her simplicity of motion, we see her expressing earnest meditation in the first movement of the symphony and abounding mirth in the second with a subtlety of manner that defies all words.

Mischa Elman in Recital

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Mischa Elman, the violinist, appearing at the Hippodrome tonight, played, with Josef Bonime as his accompanist, some long and short rote pieces; and played, with Miss Liza Elman as capital-letter assisting artist, Frank's sonata for violin and piano in A major, from the notes. An old-school work on his program was the Vivaldi-Nachez concerto in G minor, which he presented with that rich tone and deliberate manner which distinguish him above other violinists as a performer of the classics.

Not a note but had its full amount of sonority, not a phrase but had its complete breadth of outline, not a melody but had its proper proportion of lightly and heavily shaded measures. The reading exercise from Franck could hardly be called an extraordinary exhibition, considering it was Elman who stood at the violin desk. But the opening and closing movements of that golden composition have their charm, under whatever circumstances rehearsed.

Great artists and great crowds are the rule on Sunday nights at the Hippodrome; and this evening's story, according to regular rule, is of a first-class man applauded by a large audience.

W. P. T.

Maine Music Festival

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 9.—The twenty-sixth annual Maine Music Festival opened tonight in the Exposition Building with Mlle. Lucrezia Bori and Dmitry Dobkin as soloists, under the direction of William R. Chapman. The chorus of 600, composed of men and women from throughout the State, and the orchestra, from the New York Philharmonic Society, completed the list of performers. Mlle. Bori appeared in a group of Spanish songs in costume, as her last number.

Ten weeks of municipal open-air opera, with seven performances each week, will be provided in St. Louis, Mo., for the summer of 1923, directors of the Municipal Theater Association have announced. Heretofore eight weeks with six performances each week, has been the program. The season will open the last week in May and continue into the first week in August.

of expression that I am able to keep my work a part of the ensemble effect of a performance.

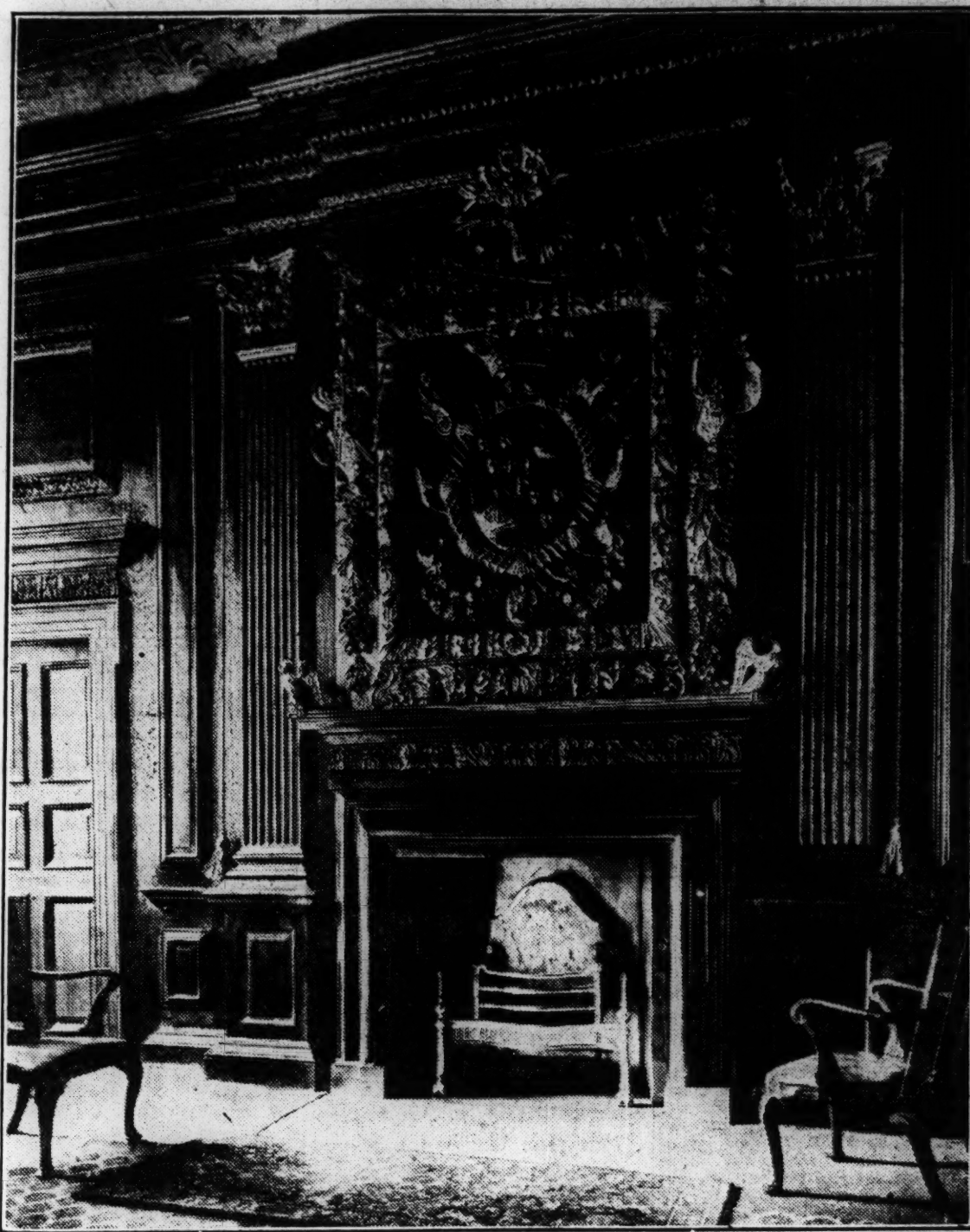
Expression means response to one's own thoughts and emotions and the thoughts and emotions of others, and these responses will be just right only when the player is thinking in terms of life rather than merely in terms of acting. It is necessary to make this distinction because of the narrow meaning that the word acting has for many persons. Actually the word means everything that expression or any other synonym can. Good acting means being honest with oneself and with the audience, a characterization salted with common sense, which means humor, acting that is candid, not candied."

Miss Larrimore is alert to the need of keeping up the spontaneity of a performance. Thus she has found two seasons in "Nice People" not monotonous. There are always new things to be discovered about a character as a result of observation. Her visit to England some months ago was fruitful in a more vivid visualization of the manners of the flapper of the horse set who was the central figure in "Scandal" when she made her recent revival of that comedy. Miss Larrimore is to have a new comedy before the season ends, selected from two that are being written for her—one by Jack Lait, the other by Catherine Chisholm Cushing.

E. C. S.

The circumstances that the combined Rotary Clubs of America have just presented a portrait of Edwin Booth to Stratford-on-Avon recalls the fact that the distinguished tragedian paid three professional visits to England. The first occurred 61 years ago, when he appeared as Shylock at the Haymarket Theater. After his London season he toured the provinces; and at Manchester he played Hamlet to the Laertes of Henry Irving, and Romeo to the Juliet of Mrs. Charles Calvert. Booth's second visit to England was made in 1880. During this engagement he assumed a long round of Shakespearean characters at the Princess's Theater; and in the following summer he made a landmark in the history of the Lyceum by alternating Othello and Iago with Irving. The cast was specially memorable, for it included Ellen Terry as Desdemona and William Terriss as Cassio. Perhaps, however, what made it particularly interesting was that made it particularly interesting was that small part of Rodrigo fell to a young actor who was even then dreaming of becoming a playwright. That young actor is now the distinguished dramatist, Sir Arthur Pinero. The last time Booth appeared in England was during December, 1882.

Mr. R. Cobden-Sanderson, the London publisher, not content to rest upon his excellent achievements in the field of book-making, has announced the launching of a new quarterly magazine, to be called the Criterion. He promises a most enticing list of contributors and explains that he will offer the work of writers of other countries, in translation. The Criterion will include longer and more carefully "considered" articles, affecting the more leisurely and scholarly style of journals of 100 years ago.



Carved Oak Overmantle and Panelling From Hamilton Palace, Hamilton, Scotland

Art-in-Trades Club Inaugurates
Exhibition of Interior Decoration

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The first annual exhibition of the Art-in-Trades Club has been installed on the roof of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and is the first of its kind to be seen in New York, aiming at the presentation of decorated and equipped rooms and wall groupings where the individual objects are correlated in the particular suitability of the completed scheme. This club is an organization of some four hundred and fifty decorators, designers, and manufacturers of home furnishings in New York City, and has been in existence for seventeen years. It exists for the promotion of good fellowship and cooperation among the workers in this field, and this exhibition, which is a solidly non-commercial in every respect, is a proof that such an impulse dwells in these ranks.

The main idea of the Art-in-Trades Club is to exemplify publicly what professional decoration of the highest type means today and to show the remarkable advance in taste and knowledge in home furnishing which has taken place during the past decade. Harry Wearne, the president of the club, spoke of the spontaneous enthusiasm among the members which had made possible an undertaking of the size and scope of this exhibition and how love of the beautiful had brought the members into an esthetic partnership for an affair which undoubtedly will become one of greater importance each year. It is Mr. Wearne's belief that future generations will come to look upon the contribution to the growing good taste of the community by the decorators and designers of our day as one of the most far-reaching consequence; also, that few today quite realize how far this development has gone and the incredibly short time it has taken.

The sequence of rooms and alcoves which have been erected on the Waldorf-Astoria roof are allotted to the exhibiting members of the club and while a great variety of period and design is assembled together, the continuity of high artistic achievement remains unbroken. No detail seems to have been too small for consideration in working out this exhibition. Here are to be studied completely appointed interiors, grouped displays of the decorations and furnishings which are part of the modern home, together with the allied arts of mural painting, tapestry and rug making, sculpture, stained glass, ornamental iron work, etc.

The most important exhibit is the paneled oak room, once the old state breakfast room from Hamilton Palace, which has been set up here by P. W. French & Co. This panelling is of the greatest dignity and mellow beauty and dates from the last quarter of the seventeenth century. It was designed by James Smith, a leading Scottish architect of that time. The carved over-mantle is a sumptuous piece of work by Grinling Gibbons, having in the center the Hamilton arms. This room is one of a series of eight which were brought to the United States when the Hamilton Palace, which was discovered a few years ago to be situated over some valuable mines, was razed. In the same room

is a Queen Anne cabinet which is a marvel of inlaid woods, as luminous as some old painting, and in perfect preservation. Its freshness and unblemished condition is a happy refutation of the prevailing belief that an "antique" must resemble an advanced stage of disruption and decay.

From W. & J. Sloane comes a complete paneled room of the early American type, simple in design, of perfect proportions and of a softness of old wood. Here is the direct descendant from the more ornate English prototype. A Duncan Phyffe cabinet, comfortable chairs and sturdy tables of the period, a Gilbert Stuart portrait, old prints, make this room a most inviting place to linger and plan along such lines, for oneself. Every piece of furniture is from the Sloane workshops and is a tribute to modern craftsmanship.

A room of similar type has the old panelling enriched with an applied design in dull gold and color in the Chinoiserie style by E. A. Belmont; sofas covered with fine needlework, charming gray-green jade plaques mounted as shades for mantle lights, richly decorated screens are some of the notes in this harmonious interior which is done in collaboration with the Bristol Company and Costikyan & Co. Near the entrance to the exhibition is an imposing wrought iron gateway designed and executed by Edwin F. Caldwell & Co., the structural and artistic elements being so balanced that great delicacy becomes here compatible with strength; birds, foliage, and purely decorative motives are involved in the composition which is a modern free rendering of the graceful iron work of the Italian renaissance.

The long gallery, about which the various exhibits are grouped, is hung with eighteenth century East Indian hangings of great beauty and effectiveness. The designs are painted by hand on cotton, usually following the "Tree of Life" motive with multiple variations; some are enriched with fine gold work done in a manner which is called now one of the "lost arts." A model of an Elizabethan ship, designed and executed by Henry B. Culver, hangs here and makes a note of rich color with its polychrome and gold.

Tapestries, old and new, add to the decorative effectiveness of the exhibition, many superb examples from well-known collectors having been lent. Interesting examples of modern

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Oct. 10th—Springfield, Mass.—Municipal Auditorium.
Oct. 11th—Hartford, Conn.—Fox Guard Hall.
Oct. 12th—Boston, Mass.—Symphony Hall.
Oct. 13th—Providence, R. I.—Infantry Hall.
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sian Rug Manufactory shows the process of rug-making in its many stages. The large gallery has a series of niches where the working out of the many problems of interior decoration, as the dressing table, the day bed, the over-mantel, the entrance hall are variously solved. It would be impossible to enumerate the endless details that go to make this Art-in-Trades exhibition what it is. The main fact is that this large body of designers and decorators, who represent the best in the American field, acknowledges its debt to the art of the past and at the same time proclaims its firm belief in the art of the present and the future. The exhibition remains open until Oct. 22.

R. F.

Books and Bookmen

ONE wonders whether there remain enough of those Americans who in their youth were nurtured on the precociousness of Rollo, and the wisdom of his mentor, Jonas, to give present welcome to Mr. Chappell's satire, "Rollo in Society," just published by the Putnam (New York). Doubtless the publication in book form of these clever sketches is in a way an answer to the question. At any rate, it is a striking testimony to the real influence which Jacob Abbott, writer of the Rollo books, exerted upon his generation that the grandsons of those for whom he wrote should find point and interest in a satire upon his work. It may be doubted whether a more striking illustration of permanence was ever furnished by books of the sort called "juveniles."

If there are any "mute inglorious Miltons" among us now, they are indeed difficult to find. Poets appear out of every nook and cranny, they lurk in rabbit-holes, they are to be found practically everywhere. In America, at least, there has been a renaissance of the poetic art such as never was seen. New magazines of verse bob up serenely with the passing months and new poets fill them. The publishers do their part and bring forth slim volumes of variegated verse, and best of all there seems to be a public for most of it.

When Mr. Zane Grey goes a travelling, he writes a book about it, if not a novel, and this time it is "Tales of Lonely Trails," a whole galaxy of experiences in Arizona, Utah and elsewhere. In it he tells where and how he found inspiration for his novels, and fills in with a running comment on various sorts of hunting and various kinds of scenery. In this he is not nearly so fortunate as Rex Beach, who likewise went a hunting, and set down the results in "Oh Shoot!" Mr. Beach did not succeed in being serious, but he was very funny. Mr. Grey's sense of humor has gone a gadding, his descriptions are hard to fit into the mind's eye, but for all that, "Tales of Lonely Trails" are well worth the reading.

There is a wealth of well-chosen material in "An Introduction to Poetry," by Jay B. Hubbell and John O. Beatty, professors both in a Texas University. The authors have shown an uncommon facility and a discriminating taste in their selections for inlating verse, and these, which are hard to find in the mind's eye, but for all that, "Tales of Lonely Trails" are well worth the reading.

achievement in this line are to be seen from the Herter Looms and the Edgewater Tapestry Looms, Inc. A loom from the latter shop has been set up and a skilled weaver demonstrates the intricacies of the art. Three hundred and seventy-four colors are available and are produced in just the same way as in ancient times. Lorentz Kleiser, president of the Edgewater company, and to whom goes much of the credit for the success of this exhibition, explained that the entire art of tapestry weaving is performed today exactly as it was 2000 B. C., with the sole exception that the loom is no longer placed vertically but horizontally. It is encouraging to note that there is a growing demand for modern tapestries, in spite of the length of time needed for the execution. Mr. Kleiser is executing a series of 11 tapestries for the Senate lounge of the Missouri State Capitol, Jefferson City.

Arthur Todhunter has arranged a plastered room to illustrate the possibilities of the fireplace with its mantel and various accessories. Charles R. Yandell & Co. have an interesting display of leather screens and the Per-

Carl Sandburg Finds
Modern Newspapers
Filled With Poetry

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—There is much in newspapers of today that is essentially poetry of the highest order, but it is not labeled poetry and many people will not recognize it as such unless thrown into measured verse and rhyme, declared Carl Sandburg, modern poet, in a lecture and reading of selections from his own works at Joseph Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University, here last night.

Some 300 gathered to hear him talk on "Poetry and the Newspaper." He drew one of the largest audiences on record for the school, and its largest hall overflowed, many being turned away. Prof. H. F. Harrington, dean of the school, introduced Mr. Sandburg as a poet who had found romance in the drab things of city, industrial and country life of the middle west.

"Ninety per cent of the newspapers," said Mr. Sandburg, "are more vital than the college textbooks. Stuffed shirts are still lugging around heavy vocabularies in newspaper offices, but they are getting fewer. There is no such thing as uncolored news, because newswriters must have emotions, passions, prejudices, or they will produce nothing of value. Uncolored news is a myth."

"This is a transitory age. It is no use nowadays for a poet to try to be effective with references to hearthstones and firesides, because they are gone. Instead we have radiators, furnaces, steam systems and hot air systems. The old symbols will no longer do. We must find new ones."

"You have to love something a while before you can make a song about it. It is hard to love radiators, furnaces, and steam and hot air systems."

Mr. Sandburg said the outcropping of native Americanisms was an encouraging sign to the poet. Recently he observed in traveling in the middle west a sign reading, "Cora Belt Packing Company." "It is thrilling to reflect," said Mr. Sandburg, "that the owners of this company chose a name characteristic of their locality when they might have called it 'Acme' or 'Excelior,' or some other perfectly good name from Latin."

"Masquerades" have appeared in the Boston Transcript from time to time during the last five years. The Brimmer Company of Boston has now made a selection of these, which it publishes in book form under the title of "Slings and Arrows." The author, Mr. Edwin Francis Edgett, is well known to the reading public through his reviews of current literature.

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INDUSTRIAL TRUCE ASKED IN ENGLAND

Feeling Grows That Strikes and
Lockouts Will Not Help to
Solve Wage Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Although statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labor indicate a slight improvement all around in the trade of the country, that improvement is not sufficiently marked to justify the Labor Party in making the question of unemployment more than the first plank in its platform.

Unemployment has engaged the attention of that party for many years, and particularly during the present industrial depression. Its attitude may be gathered from the special conference called by the "Council of Action" at the end of 1920, when resolutions were passed condemning the Government for its delay in bringing about peace and trade with Russia and calling for the restoration of the economic life of Central Europe. Provision of maintenance for all unemployed, at the rate of 40s. a week for householders and 25s. for single men and women also was sought. Extravagant as the above figures now appear, they were regarded as altogether too grotesque when first publicly advocated, except in Communist circles, where the demands ranged higher in many instances than the full trade union rate of wages.

In view of the approaching municipal elections in November, which will be fought chiefly upon the question of unemployment, it is just as well to recall the above figures.

The Government, by extension of periods for which unemployment benefit was to be paid, has traveled rather further in the direction of the Labor Party program than was thought possible when that program was submitted. But it has not touched the fringe of the problem itself, so far as providing work goes, with the single exception of the making, repairing, and widening of roads.

Fewer Labor Disputes

Perhaps the most cheerful figures which Whitehall has to reveal are those dealing with trade disputes, indicating, as they undoubtedly do, that there has been a general movement in favor of more moderate counsels, that in the conflict between the right and left wings of trade unionism, the balance of strength has been gradually but surely inclining toward the right. Still there are those who argue that the keynote of the situation is the exhaustion of the energy of union funds, but of the workers themselves.

It is difficult to ascertain to what extent this new conciliatory attitude lends itself to proposals for an industrial truce. There is ample evidence, however, that the extremists do not intend to let matters shape their course. They already have taken the field, and numerous and fierce are the resolutions of protest and condemnation that have reached union headquarters. Although the anathema of the extremists has been directed at Arthur Henderson because of his contribution on the subject to the Labor Magazine, an organ published from the Labor Party headquarters, it was Frank Hodges who first raised the question in a series of articles to a north country paper.

Both Mr. Henderson and Mr. Hodges realize, as indeed does every responsible trade union official with whom the problem is discussed, that what industry needs as much as anything at the present time is stability, industrial peace guaranteed over a certain period, to enable its organizers to take a long look ahead and map out ambitious programs of reconstruction.

Engineering Work Needed

As a prominent Labor leader explained to the writer, "You cannot hold up the ordinary normal activities of the world for four or five years without having to make it up sometime, somewhere, somehow. The world is simply crying aloud for engineering construction, and the first step is to put the engineers in touch with the work, with instructions to get on with their job."

Much of the criticism leveled against the proposal for an industrial truce appears to be based upon a faulty analysis. For the success of the proposition depends entirely on matters of detail, the institution of machinery for readjusting wages from time to time as industry recovers and prosperity returns. No one with humane feelings would offer a truce based upon present standards, so low in many mining districts that the wages of coal diggers have to be augmented by grants from the Board of Guardians.

The most workers could obtain from such a truce, says one critic, would be a "guarantee that for the 10 years they would be no worse off than they are now." But Mr. Henderson has met that point, by proposing that: "Existing rates of wages be stabilized as basic, with the present level of the cost of living registered as 'normal,' wages to rise automatically and periodically in agreed fixed ratio to increased production in each industry, so as to insure to the workers a fair share of the fruits of restored prosperity."

The proposition is simply bristling with difficulties, but none of these are insurmountable and they can be overcome if both sets of disputants can forget for the time being their individual interests, and set themselves to the task of reorganizing in the true spirit of citizenship. Very little help is to be gained by pointing to the recent engineering dispute, for instance, as demonstrating the futility of a joint committee to consider a workshop change, and to reach agreement by "mutual consent."

POLISH JEWS UNABLE TO AGREE UPON BLOC

WARSAW, Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence).—There is no sign of improvement in the situation which has arisen between the Zionists and the Agudah on the one hand and the



The Docks of Liverpool From the Air

Liverpool Seeks to Swell Again Its Shrunken Trade

Mersey Docks and Harbor Board Reduces Rates and Dues
in Competition With Southampton

Liverpool, England
Special Correspondence

THE Mersey Docks and Harbor Board, which controls the trade of the great port of Liverpool, has just taken a step which will affect shippers all over the world and which is expected to go a long way toward reviving the languishing trade of the first port of the United Kingdom. Rates and dues on ships entering and clearing from the Mersey have been reduced to an amount estimated at 178,000 pounds sterling, which, added to earlier reductions made this year, will total about 194,000 pounds a year.

This step has not been taken too soon, for it has been evident for some time that the general state of trade demanded it and the cheaper rates levied by other ports made it imperative sooner or later. The Dock Board has a monopoly of dock accommodation in Liverpool, unlike the Thames dock authorities, and has the power to fix dues payable on ships and cargoes, and also the charges made by master porters for discharging vessels. Naturally it gets a good deal of the blame for high prices, though it must be conceded that another vital factor in the situation is the cost of labor. That also has begun to come down and an instance is the reduction in the wages of permanent men employed in the warehouses of the port, by two instalments of 2s. a week, during the last few weeks.

The docks of Liverpool are admirably situated from the point of view of economy in unloading, and form a great contrast to the docks of certain other ports. They are strung out on a six-mile frontage on the east side of the Mersey, and with their attendant warehouses behind them absolutely cut off the city itself from the river.

RHODESIANS RAISE OBJECTION TO UNION

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia, Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence).—The fight for responsible government in Rhodesia has been initiated by the publication of a manifesto by the Responsible Government Party, which sums up with considerable force and ability the objections to Union.

The manifesto gives its objection to union on grounds of representation, bilingualism, provincial administration, development control, taxation, etc. It urges the people of Southern Rhodesia to ponder deeply before sacrificing their inalienable right to govern themselves.

CATTLE FOR PALESTINE
BULGRADE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence).—A number of persons from Palestine have arrived here in order to make arrangements for the transport of cattle from Yugoslavia to Palestine. They have also visited Budapest, but were unable to make arrangements for the transport of cattle to Palestine from Hungary.

PRIMARY LEADS ALL ISSUES OF FALL BALLOTING IN IDAHO

Republican Party Rejects Borah Proposal to Scrap Convention—Other Parties Favor Direct Nominations

BOISE, Ida., Oct. 6.—The direct primary system of nominations, which played a prominent part in the pre-convention campaign of the Republican Party in Idaho, is expected to be one of the hardest-fought issues in the contests at the November election in this State.

The issue involves the two principal parties and the Progressive Party, comprising the Farmer-Labor element. William E. Borah, United States Senator, has taken a stand in favor of abandoning the present state convention system of nominations in Idaho for a direct state primary.

Party Rejects Proposal

Although he had the support in this position of the delegation from Ada County, in which Boise is located, the Republican state convention refused to accept his leadership, and declared for the present system of state conventions, preceded by county primaries at which candidates for county officers and delegates to the county conventions are selected. The county conventions in turn elect delegates to the state conventions. The Republican convention called for amendment of the present system to require the voter to declare his party affiliation when he votes in the primary.

The Democratic and Progressive parties in their state platforms declared for the abandonment of the convention system and the return to the state primaries. Another issue which is expected to be prominently featured is the cabinet form of state government, which has been in effect in Idaho for four years, during the administration of Gov. D.

W. DAVIS. THE REPUBLICANS INDORSED THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR DAVIS, WHO WAS NOT A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION, WHILE THE DEMOCRATS AND THE PROGRESSIVES DEMAND ABOLITION OF THE CABINET SYSTEM.

Bank Act Causes Split
The State Bank Guarantee Act is another issue on which the Republicans and the Democrats split in their platforms. All three of the conventions declared for abolition of the state constabulary system.

The Progressive convention platform also called for public ownership of railroads, public control of natural resources and the initiative, referendum and recall, together with election of members of the state public utilities commission and graduated income and inheritance taxes.

The Republicans, among other planks, called for reduction of taxes and indorsed the Smith-McNary reclamation bill. Neither Senator is subject to reelection this year. The incumbent congressmen, Burton L. French of Moscow and Addison T. Smith of Twin Falls, were renominated by the Republicans, and to oppose them George W. Waters of Weiser and W. P. Whitaker of Pocatello were named by the Democrats and W. W. Deal of Nampa and Dow Dunning of Boise by the Progressives.

The Republicans named Charles C. Moore of St. Anthony, present Lieutenant-Governor, as their candidate for Governor, and the Democrats chose Moses Alexander of Boise, former Governor. The Progressives nominated H. F. Samuels of Samuels.

once the improvements have been completed. The subject has not yet been fully discussed, so that it is not possible to give details, but it may be taken that the decision to levy a toll in some form or other has been reached.

Ten per cent of the British maritime fleet is lying idle for lack of profitable employment, according to Sir Frederick Lewis, Bart., president of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. A look around the docks of any port in the United Kingdom is sufficient to convince the observer that this is so. Liverpool is no exception and the step taken by the dock board will go some way toward bringing down the cost of imported goods to the consumer, should stimulate consumption and therefore give an impetus to freights. In this way, shippers in other countries, although by selling their goods on c. i. f. terms they avoid direct interest in British dock dues, are nevertheless affected. In this connection it may be mentioned that the reductions do not apply in the case of timber, fruit, and general produce. Californian shippers of fruit, canned and dried, and San Francisco and British Columbia distributors of canned salmon need not expect any benefit yet, therefore, from any increased consumption that may result from the reductions made. The turn of these commodities may come later.

Lateral railways and roads provide easy access to the docks and the fact that the warehouses are in the main "uptown" makes it possible in certain circumstances to effect a saving in charges not possible in other ports. Nevertheless, the Dock Board has not been content to rest on its oars, particularly as Southampton is making a great effort to extend its operations to include a large part of the cargo business as well as passenger transport. In connection with the transatlantic traffic, which has suffered a decline in Liverpool since the war, as a result of the transference to Southampton of the largest Cunard and White Star liners, great improvements have been made to the landing stage for the accommodation of passengers, and this has involved considerable outlay. Eventually the Dock Board will expect some return for these improvements, and it is stated on good authority that a toll will be levied on incoming passengers when

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AMERICAN STUDENTS ARE EXCHANGED WITH SCANDINAVIAN LANDS

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence).—Hamilton Holt, Chairman of the Board of the American Foundation, and Esk Möller, the chief cashier, have during their visit to Scandinavia laid the foundation for extended work within the purport of the foundation, increasing the intellectual intercourse between the United States and the Scandinavian countries.

The foundation owes its existence to the munificence of Niels Poulsen, who was a poor Danish boy when he came to America, but who was successful there. At present some 30 Scandinavian students go to the United States every year for five years' study, and a similar number of Americans come to Scandinavia. Able young men are chosen. They do not leave Denmark as the arrow leaves the bow, but as the bee sets out from the hive to return later.

The Foundation desires to extend its work. It wants to send out more students, to increase the lectures delivered, the number of books translated. They want to build a central building in New York, for whose future library a very handsome donation has already been received, and they want to establish branches in many towns.

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By Special Cable
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SPECULATORS

STILL FAVOR SPECIALTIES

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| 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 | 10.08 |

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BIG CANADA CROP
INSURES PERIOD
OF PROSPERITYRecovery Shown by Discount on
American Money — Paper
Industry Expanding

OTTAWA, Oct. 9 (Special).—The discount in some communities on American funds, draws attention to the marked financial recovery that Canada has undergone during the last two years. In December, 1920, the discount on Canadian funds was 19.2 per cent. Speaking of the return of the Canadian dollar to par Sir Frederick Williams Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal says:

"The banks as a whole are in a comfortable position, as far as liquid assets are concerned. Quick assets on July 31 last were slightly more than 50 per cent greater than the liabilities to the public. There had been a gradual improvement during the preceding months. The result is that the Canadian banks find themselves well able to finance the crop."

Big Grain Crop

September railway traffic returns reflect the heavy grain movement, there having been noteworthy increases in gross earnings during the last week of the month. The Canadian Pacific increase was \$396,000 over the figures for the corresponding month last year, and the Government railways gained \$665,000. This, despite a reduction in freight rates on Aug. 1, indicating that a much larger volume of traffic is being handled.

The grain crop is so large that railway earnings may be expected to show increases over the preceding year well into 1923. From present indications the blockade on American lines will prevent so large a volume of grain moving southward as has gone out in former years. The difficulty experienced by the Canadian roads in getting back cars from the United States is also hampering their operations.

The appointment of Sir Henry Thornton, formerly general manager of the Great Eastern Railway of England, as president of the Canadian National Railways, together with a new board, should mean an improvement in the affairs of the Government system. Still, even now, the Canadian roads are faced with a \$60,000,000 of management, which will probably be still further increased by \$8,000,000 this year, has a hard uphill fight, especially when confronted by the competition of so strongly entrenched a system as the Canadian Pacific.

Farmers' Outlook Favorable
As the buying power of the west is of very great importance to the whole country, the following opinion given by the Hon. F. N. Black, Manitoba's Provincial Treasurer, is of value. He says: "I think the situation is quite heartening. This year's crop ought to pay up the back debts of our farmers, and quite likely it will go a long way in the same direction in the other two provinces. The west is quite solvent."

American interests, which have been investing heavily of late in Canadian pulp and paper enterprises, have again come to the fore with a purchase of 500,000 acres of timber land from the Algoma Central Railway, a subsidiary of the Lake Superior Corporation, also an American concern. The price is \$1,500,000.

The Great Lakes Pulp & Paper Company announce that if a favorable power contract can be arranged with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, they will proceed with the building of a \$3,500,000 plant at the head of the lakes.

News-Print Industry
The demand for news print from the United States is not due, as it was in 1920, to an unusually large volume of advertising, but rather to the increase in circulation. News-print machines now in course of erection in this country will add 100,000 tons to the production next year. Present production is at the rate of 1,250,000 tons a year.

The Eddy Company of Hull, Que., is among those about to make important extensions. It had intended to build a \$1,000,000 match factory in that city, but owing to disagreement with the municipal authorities over taxation it has been decided to locate the plant near Deseronto, Ont. It is reported that this will be the largest match factory in the British Empire.

British Columbia lumber interests take an optimistic view of the new American tariff and believe that for them it will be very advantageous. The Chamber of Commerce of Victoria, B. C., recently adopted a resolution advocating reciprocity in certain lumber products with the United States.

ST. LOUIS STOCKS

| Price range for week ended Oct. 7 | Net Sales | High Low Last Chge |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 65 B'n Shoe com 62 1/2 | 60 | 60 |
| 5 do pf 98 | 98 | 98 +1 |
| 24 Cent C & C com 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 25 Emerson Electric 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 5 First Nat Bank 208 | 208 | 208 |
| 10 Fulton I W com 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 -1 |
| 10 do pf 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 200 Granite Bt Min 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 85 Ham-B'n Shoe 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 20 Hyd P B pf 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 1237 Inter Shoe com 65 | 65 | 64 +1 |
| 228 do 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 1250 Indano Refn 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 12 Mi Port Com 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 146 N Bk of Com 148 | 147 | 148 +1 |
| 501 Nat Candy com 79 | 79 | 78 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 25 Rice-Stix D 2 pf 99 | 99 | 99 +1 |
| 50 Temcor A 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 200 Un Rya com 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 - 1/4 |
| 226 do pf 14 1/2 | 13 | 14 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 29 Wag Elec Mfr 27 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 27 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 85 do Corp pf 86 | 86 | 86 - 1/2 |

BONDS

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------------|
| 1000E SL&Sub C 58 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 5000 Kan C H T 58 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| 10000 Kenloch Tr 60 100 1/4 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/4 + 1/4 |
| 94 1/2 do L D Tel 58 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 - 1/2 |
| 10000 Mtd Cem 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| 5000 Stl Sub R g 58 70 | 70 | 70 + 1/2 |
| 17000 do Gen 58 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 2000 do 58 100 1/4 | 100 | 100 |
| 5000 Un Rya 48 65 | 65 | 65 + 1/2 |

FRENCH STEEL
BUSINESS GAINSIncreased Output Indicates Re-
covery From Ravages of War

The resumption of business activities by the French is clearly shown in the increased output of the iron and steel industry, which was so unfavorably affected through the demolition of a great number of blast furnaces and steel plants during the war, says Luther Becker, chief of the iron and steel division of the United States Department of Commerce.

Pig iron production throughout France during the first six months of 1922 aggregated 2,661,017 metric tons, compared with 1,744,644 tons for the corresponding period of 1921 and 1,273,518 tons for January-June, 1920. Steel production (ingots and castings) advanced from 1,179,998 tons for the first half of 1920 to 1,527,950 tons in 1921 and 2,044,504 tons in 1922 (2,004,412 tons of which were ingots and 40,092 tons castings).

In the middle of July there were 93 furnaces blowing, or about 40 per cent of the total number, with 61 furnaces being repaired or rebuilt. This is a considerable improvement over conditions in January, 1922, when 73 furnaces were active, 93 were inactive, and 64 were under construction or repair.

Reports received recently from Paris say that preparation is being made for the operation of additional furnaces, since business is picking up in practically all lines of the iron and steel industry and many orders are on hand.

Official returns published by the French Ministry of Finance show that gains over last year were made in both the importation and the exportation of iron and steel products into and from France during the first half of 1922. Imports totaled 384,126 metric tons in 1922, an increase of 43 per cent over 1921 although a decrease of 17 per cent from the 1920 figure.

Exports of iron and steel from France during the first half of 1922 amounted to 1,287,414 metric tons, compared with 1,020,507 tons in 1921 and 732,155 tons in 1920. Not included in these figures were 4,328,455 tons of iron ore, which shows the large advance over the 1921 figure of 2,666,428 tons and over the 1920 figure of 1,973,414 tons. This year's shipments of iron ore were chiefly to the Saar Basin (1,332,057 tons), Germany (1,106,058 tons), Belgium (836,331 tons), and the Netherlands (161,511 tons).

GREAT NORTHERN
EARNINGS SHOW
GAIN IN AUGUST

Great Northern's August earnings statement reveals continued improvement in both gross revenue and net operating income. The net was 17.4 per cent ahead of August, 1921, and eight months' net of \$8,248,122, compared with \$993,880 last year.

With four months of peak traffic remaining, the realization of President Ralph Budd's predicted \$10,000,000 gain in net for 1922 is still a question. Despite the satisfactory showing thus far, there remains \$2,745,758 to be gained in the last four months, an average of \$686,439, or 23 per cent over that period of 1921.

This year's marked increase for the first eight months was in part due to abnormally low returns for the corresponding period last year, four months of which showed a deficit. The last four months of 1921 brought in 93 per cent of the year's final net.

Hence, to expect an average monthly increase of \$686,439 for that period of this year may be too optimistic.

The saving in maintenance costs was responsible for the August increase in net. The gain in gross of 2.9 per cent would otherwise have been absorbed by a disproportionate increase in transportation expense, which was 17.5 per cent higher than in August, 1921, attributed by officials to strike burdens.

The ratio to gross was 40 per cent compared with 35 per cent last year. The maintenance of way ratio to gross decreased from 14.5 per cent to 13 per cent, and maintenance of equipment ratio from 21.8 per cent to 17.4 per cent. The operating ratio was 74 per cent, compared with 76 per cent in August, 1921, and 63.7 per cent in July this year.

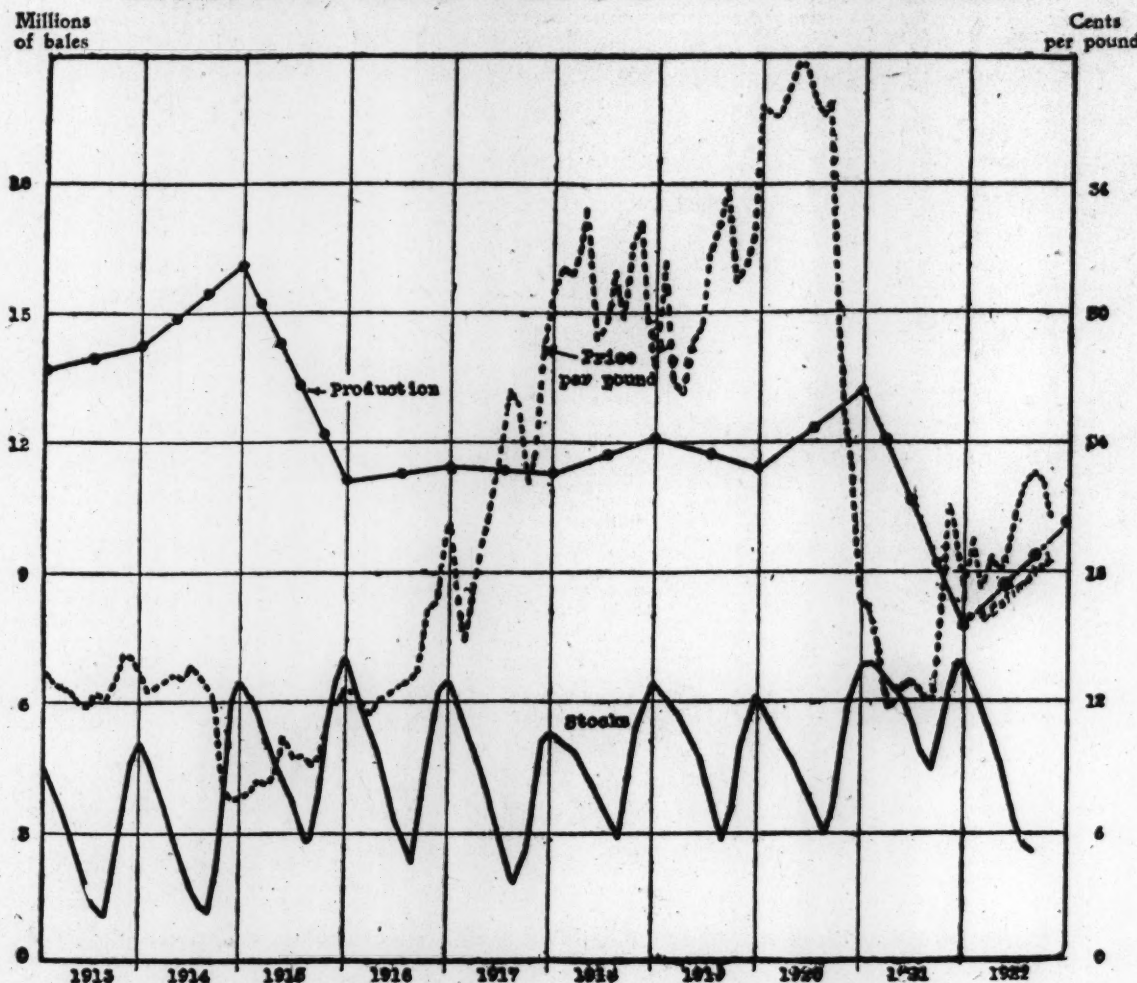
September loadings show continuance of traffic improvement. Coal, ore, grain and merchandise movements have yet to pass the peak. The ill wind of Great Lakes seamen strike would blow good to railroads of this region, giving them the burden of coal carrying, augmenting grain haul, and, in protracted, forcing an all-rail haul or iron ore.

LUMBER BUSINESS
CONTINUES BRISK

In its weekly lumber market review, the American Lumberman, Chicago, says:

"Business in lumber continues brisk. A significant feature, however, is the shifting in the character of demand. During the earlier months of this year, and in fact until recent weeks, the bulk of the demand came from retail lumbermen and was for yard stock ordinarily used in the earlier stages of home building. The demand for yard stock recently has shown a decrease, but this decline was compensated for by an increase in demand from industrial consumers, which have come into the market in line with improvement in the various industries. 'The result is that today the keenest demand is for timbers, for car material and for such items of yard stock as are used in completing the construction of homes—including finish and vertical grain flooring. The shifting in demand, of course, has been attended by price adjustments. Certain items of yard stock have recently shown some decline, while timbers, car material, etc., show a steadily firming tendency."

EUROPEAN NEWS DISTURBS COTTON MARKET



The latest Government forecast for the cotton crop of 1922, published on October 3, points to a probable yield of 10,135,000 bales. The Government's estimate in July was a crop of 11,065,000 bales, but subsequently unfavorable weather and ravages of the boll weevil have caused the Department of Agriculture to subject its earlier figures to a downward revision. The condition of the crop as of June 25 was reported as 71.2 per cent, but this has since been lowered to 50 per cent.

Meanwhile, the small crop of 1921 and the increase in world consumption have resulted in a substantial reduction of stocks in warehouses and factories. The surplus is now at the lowest point since 1917, and if consumption continues at the present rate there

is reason to believe that the carryover at the end of the current crop year will have been reduced below the margin of safety and the consuming establishments may face a temporary cotton famine.

The chart shows very clearly that the sharp break in prices in 1920 was definitely related to the large yield of that year, and that the subsequent rally was in response to the smaller crops of 1921 and 1922.

While the market during the current year has fluctuated considerably as a result of the uncertainties concerning the domestic supply and foreign demand, the net result of the changes has been a higher price level. The Near Eastern imbroglio, however, has had a disturbing effect on prices during the last few weeks.

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SEPTEMBER HAS
A DECLINE IN
UNEMPLOYMENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Forty-seven leading cities in the United States out of 65 reporting showed increases in employment during September over August, according to a survey of industrial conditions, issued today by the United States Department of Labor. The rising tide of prosperity, following the settlement of the rail and coal strikes, is threatening a shortage of common labor all over the United States, it is declared.

Railroad repair shops showed the most encouraging increases, adding 11,362 workers, textiles 11,853, iron and steel 11,576, food and kindred products 3932, miscellaneous 4695, leather 545, lumber 205, paper and printing 188, and chemicals 195. Seasonable conditions caused a drop of 16,232 workers in the vehicle industry. Metal and metal products, other than iron and steel, through inadequate transportation, showed a decrease of 653 workers.

The report says in part: "Building construction is maintaining a steady pace in practically all sections of the country. Shortages in building trades are apparent in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Arizona, and California, while a surplus is evident in Oklahoma. Mill workers and factory hands are in demand in New England, Middle Atlantic and Middle Western states. A surplus of granite workers still exists in New England."

WHEAT OPENS
FIRM, BUT SOON
HAS REACTION

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Wheat declined today soon after a show of firmness at the outset. Initial upturns were ascribed to higher quotations at Liverpool and to bullish views taken of the Government crop report, but prices dropped with corn. The opening, which varied from 1/4 decline to a 1/8 advance, with December \$1.07 1/4 @ \$1.07 3/4 and May \$1.08 1/2 to 1.09, was followed by slight gains and then by a moderate setback all around to below yesterday's closing level.

As a result of the bearish showing of the Government report in regard to corn, corn and oats were weak from the opening. After opening 1/4 to 3/4 down, December 61 1/2 to 61 3/4, corn rallied a little, then sagged lower than before.

Oats opened a shade to 1/4 off, December 38 1/2, and later underwent a further decline. Provisions were depressed with corn, notwithstanding firmness of hog values.

NEW YORK BANK STOCKS

| | Bid | Ask | | Bid | Ask |
|--------------|------|------|---------------|------|------|
| America | 210 | 215 | Fifth Nat. | 175 | 175 |
| Am Exch. | 285 | 287 | First Nat. | 1175 | 1225 |
| Battery | 135 | 142 | Garfield Nat. | 235 | 235 |
| Bowery | 125 | 128 | Gotham | 180 | 187 |
| Bryant Pk. | 153 | 165 | Greenwich | 265 | 265 |
| Equity | 145 | 148 | Harriman | 380 | 390 |
| Brooklyn | 100 | 105 | Manhattan | 625 | 625 |
| Brooklyn | 155 | 158 | Mutual | 205 | 208 |
| Butch & D. | 130 | 140 | Imperial | 150 | 160 |
| Com Mer. | 210 | 210 | Imp & Trd | 580 | 600 |
| Chase | 345 | 351 | Manhat Co | 258 | 262 |
| Chas & P. | 225 | 228 | Mech & M | 402 | 407 |
| Chelsea Ex. | 100 | 110 | Mutual | 590 | 590 |
| Chemical | 505 | 510 | Nat. Am. | 150 | 150 |
| City | 337 | 342 | New Neth. | 125 | 125 |
| Coal & Iron | 200 | 200 | Pacific | 300 | 300 |
| Colonial | 325 | 325 | Park | 445 | 465 |
| Columbia | 225 | 225 | Public | 320 | 320 |
| Commerce | 290 | 294 | Seaboard | 315 | 315 |
| Comwealth | 215 | 215 | Standard | 245 | 260 |
| Cornwall | 130 | 140 | State | 310 | 310 |
| Corn Exch. | 420 | 420 | 224 Ward | 250 | 270 |
| Cornopolitan | 85 | 85 | Un States | 162 | 162 |
| East River | 170 | 170 | Wash | 105 | 105 |
| East Ave. | 1025 | 1025 | Yorkville | 475 | 475 |

NEW FINANCING
BY PENNSYLVANIA
ROAD UNLIKELYCompany Strong in Cash and
Still Holds Part of Proceeds
of Last Bond Issue

Reports of financing by the Pennsylvania Railroad originate in quarters not familiar with its present strong fiscal position. Not only is there no financing in sight at present, but there may be no need for financing of any great importance next year.

The company is very strong in cash, and, judging from expenditures for capital account so far this year, still holds a substantial amount in proceeds from the last sale of general mortgage or secured gold bonds. The balance sheet of Dec. 31, 1921, showed special deposits of \$39,555,317, and although the item was not interpreted, it is believed this represents deposits of general mortgage bond money to be used for capital purposes.

In view of these facts, and the excellent showing by the Pennsylvania at a time when many other roads are reporting large decreases in gross and net, and in some instances operating deficits, it may be possible that the company will be able to make some slight reduction in its debt instead of increasing it.

The 100 locomotives which the road purchased from Baldwin at a cost of about \$7,000,000 could be paid for out of cash, although the management as a matter of policy might resort to the customary practice of paying for the new engines by sale of an issue of equipment trust certificates.

Federal Settlement
The only other financing to be taken care of in the next year or so is the settlement with the Government for the control period. The road and the Railroad Administration have not yet reached a settlement, but with one line made, and if money conditions are favorable, Pennsylvania might do some financing to liquidate its account with the Government, but this probably would be in the nature of a refunding operation, and would be to the advantage of the company, because it would be done only on a basis of less than 6 per cent, the rate of refund now being paid the Government on the account and which interest is being paid at the present time.

The net result would be to decrease the fixed charges of the company, and if money conditions were such at the time as to enable the Pennsylvania to refund on 4 1/2 or 5 per cent basis the savings in charges would be fairly considerable.

Value of Holdings Rise
In addition to its strong position in cash and capital funds the Pennsylvania holds securities which have shown a marked increase in value the past year, such as Norfolk & Western, Southern Pacific, Pacific Oil, and other securities. Appreciation in these securities naturally adds to the credit position of the company, and gives it an additional reserve if occasion arose.

Pennsylvania has had a remarkable recovery. Last year pessimistic utterances were heard in many quarters as to its future, but the management was not allowing the property to go to destruction.

Even when the situation appeared worst the officers were at work on a program of reconstruction which would put new activity into the war-torn road whose morale and activities had shriveled under Government domination and political control. It was necessary to regain traffic

that during the war had been diverted to other lines, make expenses comparable with revenues, and, above all, increase the efficiency of the men and regain their confidence, to restore the Pennsylvania enthusiasm which before war times was the pride of the company.

How well that program has succeeded is shown in operating results for the present year, with net profits 150 per cent ahead of the corresponding period of 1921; with August gross almost up to peak traffic of 1920; with the men dealing directly with the management, instead of through outside agencies; with the employees standing loyally by the company.

Labor Outlook Better
The labor situation on the road promises to grow better as time goes on; the great bulk of the men are in accord with the employee representation plan by which they receive a voice in the management; their wages and working conditions are comparable with any road in the country. In fact, in the recent agreements on wages the men were given a slightly higher rate of pay than that authorized by the Railroad Labor Board.

These things are bound to tell, and as time goes on and relations between the company and its employees become cemented more firmly, it will be a bold labor leader who will suggest strike to a Pennsylvania employee.

Understanding of these factors, which have been gradually percolating through investment circles, has carried Pennsylvania shares up in about six months from 33 1/2 to 49 1/2, a gain of \$16 a share, which when applied to the 10,000,000 shares outstanding means an appreciation in market value of \$160,000,000.

STEEL'S UNFILLED
ORDERS INCREASE
741,502 TONS

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The United States Steel Corporation reports unfilled orders on Sept. 30 of 6,981,607 tons, an increase of 741,502 tons for the month.

Sept. 30 a year ago unfilled orders were 4,560,670 tons, and Sept. 30, 1920, the total was 10,374,804 tons.

TARIFF BOARD OF
CUSTOMS EXPERTS

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (Special).—The creation of a special tariff board of customs experts, with headquarters at the United States Appraiser's Stores in this city, is now under serious consideration. This board, which would include experts of long experience in the classification of textiles, wearing apparel and other classes of imports, would take the place of the proposed New York branch of the United States Tariff Commission. Applications for relief under the flexible provisions of the new law would be referred to it for investigation.

Treasury officials, it is understood, have been giving this idea considerable attention. As a matter of economy and efficiency, it is argued that a board of this kind could operate from the Appraiser's Stores here to decided advantage. The Government warehouse is regarded as a storehouse of valuable data, while this city, with its large import interests, is looked upon as the only place to conduct the investigations that will be necessary following the filing of tariff applications.

Appraiser of the Port F. J. H. Kracke admitted that the proposition was under consideration, although he asked to be excused from discussing the matter at length.

SHIPBUILDING ORDERS
LONDON, Oct. 9.—New Clyde shipbuilding orders include eight refrigerator vessels and three passenger liners.

LONDON LIST
STABLE, BUT
RULES QUIET

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Although the stock exchange markets here displayed stability generally today, trading lacked snap. The oil group was quiet and featureless. Royal Dutch was 39%, Shell Transport 4% and Mexican Eagle 2%. In the home railway department cheerfulness was noted in spots. Dollar descriptions were inactive around previous levels. Argentine rails were in demand from investors, with the sentiment confident on good earnings.

Glid-edged investment issues were quiet, but showed firmness. French loans also rallied after they had lost ground. Kaffirs were hard on support from Johannesburg.

Some industrial issues were strong. Hudson Bay was 7 1/8. The rubber department was well maintained.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Germany's floating debt on Sept. 30 was more than 450,000,000 marks.

The tentative 1923 New York City budget is \$339,404,318, an increase of \$6,119,428 over 1922.

Ten New York banks have asked for half of the United States Government \$500,000,000 loan.

August Canadian pulp and paper exports are valued at \$10,621,273, an increase of \$883,021 over July, and \$1,225,882 over August, 1921.

The first shipment of 7200 railroad cars purchased from the United States War Department by the Polish Government leaves Brooklyn, N. Y., this week.

Joseph J. Hobart Jr., director of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Bank at Cleveland, will go to Detroit soon to solicit an account from Henry Ford.

A plan is afoot to lift the Brooklyn Rapid Transit concern from receivership. The raising of new money and the elimination of present securities is likely.

The Chilean Congress has authorized the Government to float a 135,000,000 8 per cent paper peso loan, part or all of which may be offered in London or New York.

The steel industry is operating at about two-thirds of capacity, an increase from 50 per cent at the end of August. Rail bookings in the recent movement totaled 1,000,000 tons.

Fifteen million tons of shipping are idle in world harbor. Salts of cargo vessels more than five years old and of about 7500 tons have averaged \$37 a ton, prices abroad being slightly higher than in the United States.

The final report covering earnings of class I railroads for August, to be announced Tuesday, is expected to show an aggregate net railway income of about \$33,000,000 compared with \$90,341,103 earned in August last year.

Automatic telephones will be placed in operation in New York City for the first time on midnight of next Saturday in the Pennsylvania exchange. For the present, the operation will be a combination of manual and automatic.

The United States Department of Labor's September analysis of labor conditions shows 85 cities increasing business in that month, while 17 report a slight decrease. Employment is steadily gaining and a common labor shortage is in sight in some districts.

Hugo Stinnes has entered the presumably profitable field of manufacturing German paper money on a large scale, and his multiple color presses are turning out 10,000 and 100,000 mark notes under the Reichsbank's new emergency policy of letting out contracts for printing.

It is said that if Henry Ford succeeds in buying the Virginian Railroad he will establish a big auto assembling plant at Norfolk and operate his own steamship line to South America, where he has a big trade. The purchase price mentioned in connection with the Virginian Road is \$58,000,000.

A Peking dispatch says the Sincilar Consolidated, an American concern, has been granted the right of prospecting and developing in the north half of the island of Sakhalin for a period of five years. The announcement is made on authority of the Soviet Russian delegation now in Peking.

The United Bakeries Company, a \$10,000,000 holding company, will take over the Shultz Baking Company, controlling a dozen large wholesale bakeries in the Metropolitan New York district. The company controls bakeries in Chicago and a score of cities in the south and west.

J. H. Pardee heads a syndicate formed to take over the Richmond Light & Railroad Company from the H. H. Rogers estate and others for a price said to be \$15,000,000. The property operates on Staten Island and is in receivership. J. G. White & Co. is supposed to be interested with purchasers.

A Budapest dispatch says Hugo Stinnes has bought up the shares of the Liptak Iron Works in Hungary and, it is understood, intends to flood the Balkans and South Russia with its products. The Liptak Works

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BUYING BOOM ON
WAY IN COTTON
GOODS MARKET

Volume of Business Compares
With Height of 1920 Season
—Prices Firm

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 10 (Special).—Primary cotton goods markets continued very active last week and in some quarters the volume of business put through compared favorably with that during the height of the 1920 boom.

The large commission houses were said to have booked the lion's share of the business, with only a comparatively small portion of it going through brokerage circles. There was quite a little trading direct, however, and every section of the market showed in marked degree the evidences of buying confidence fully recovered.

Not only was there quantity buying for the jobbing trade, to cover the numerous demands from the retailers bent on replenishment of depleted stocks, but the garment trades were galvanized into greater than usual activity by the receipt of a flood of long-delayed reorders. Cutters were seeking quick goods for immediate use and the available stocks of such goods in manufacturers' hands were fairly well cleaned up.

Southern Mills' Long Contracts
There has been some hesitation about advancing prices, manufacturers thinking such a move might stifle the buying boom prematurely. Such business as was done, however, was put through at full market prices and in some instances substantial premiums were asked and paid for long future contracts.

It was chiefly the southern mills, however, that were concerned in the long future business. Some of them accepted contracts covering virtually the balance of their output to the first of the year and occasionally took commitments running well through the first quarter of the new year. The fact that their lower production costs enabled them to show a profit on present ruling levels made them willing to do this.

The eastern mills, with higher production costs, were much more reluctant to sign up for any extended future period, since they figure that prices are bound to rise and they can see no satisfactory profit margin in present prices on many of the leading constructions. For this reason it was hard to buy eastern made goods beyond the first of December, at least so far as the plainer staple lines were concerned.

Finished Goods Demand Strong
Business in finished goods was beginning for the first time to compare in volume with that passing in unfinished fabrics and moved up accordingly. Eastern made ginghams of the better quality were priced a half to a full cent above last season's figure and the prospect of subnormal output of such goods for some months to come made it easy to get the higher levels. The resistance to high prices which distributors expect to encounter from the consuming public, however, found its reflection in the demand for sub-counts, odd widths, and other sub-standard goods which could be had at a discount from the prices current on standard branded lines, and could be used, therefore, to fill a price niche left by the advance of the higher grade fabrics.

Print cloths figured very large during the week, especially those below 36 inches in the south. Eastern goods were not so plentiful, and the prices asked were very stiff indeed. Fall River reports sales of nearly 200,000 pieces, the bulk of which consisted of 36-inch goods and of odd widths and counts which were not so readily obtainable in the south.

There were advances of a sixteenth to a quarter of a cent on the 36-inch goods and buyers seemed to assimilate these without the least trouble, there being no noticeable let-up in the trading.

Print Cloth Prices Firm
On 38½-inch 5.35 yard 64 by 60s, southern goods were available in certain places as low as 9 cents, but eastern mills were asking 8½ and getting it in quite a number of instances because of the proximity of the mills to the principal New England finishing plants. On 38½-inch 60 by 48s the difference between the southern and the New England mills was only a quarter of a cent, and considerable business was done by the southern plants at 8 cents and by the New England establishments at 8½ cents.

Fine goods were in good demand and the New England plants making this type of fabric were flooded with inquiries, many of which would have developed at once into orders if the mills had been able to promise reasonably prompt deliveries.

Prices, though firm, have not moved up materially as yet, except on certain fancy constructions, on some of the high quality makes and on silk and cottons. Most of the New Bedford cloth mills are now running on a full production basis and have orders covering their product for as many weeks ahead as they care to sell.

Yarn markets, which have been especially slow in reflecting the recovery of demand in the fabric markets, got into their stride in the last week or 10 days, and as a result the spinners have taken more new business than in any similar period since 1920. They have not enough yet to cover a full output, though nearly all the spinning mills are rapidly working toward that end.

Yarn prices have gone up a full cent or more especially on the carded numbers, and the business is rapidly broadening to normal proportions, so that most spinners now expect to be on a normal production basis by the first of the year at the very latest.

PENNSYLVANIA
GETS BIG CHECK

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 10.—The State of Pennsylvania was enriched yesterday by the payment of \$366,533.34 bonus on an increase of capital stock by the Gulf Oil Corporation of Pennsylvania from \$10,000 to \$110,000,000. This is the largest bonus check of the kind ever received by the State Department.

A statement filed with the notification of increase announces that the Gulf Oil Corporation of Pennsylvania is taking over the capital stock of the Gulf Oil Company of New Jersey.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans—Boston New York
Renewal rate 5%
Outside comel paper 4½@4½
Year money 4½@4½
Customers comel loans 4½@4½
Indiv cus col loans 5 @5½
Today
Bar silver in New York 69½c
Bar silver in London 35½c
Mexican dollars 52½c
Bar gold in London 938.4d
Canadian ex prem (%) 3.32
Domestic bar silver 99½c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:
Boston 4%
New York 4%
Philadelphia 4%
Cleveland 4%
Richmond 4%
Atlanta 4%
Amsterdam 4%
London 3%
Berlin 3%
Paris 3%
Brussels 4%
Bucharest 6%
Calcutta 4%
Canton 4%
Cebu 4%
Hankow 4%
Harbin 4%
Hongkong 4%
Kobe 4%
Lyons 4%
Manila 4%
Peking 4%
San Francisco 4%
Shanghai 4%
Singapore 4%
Sourabaya 4%
Tientsin 4%
Yokohama 4%

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.
60-day days 3½@3½
30-day days 3½@3½
Under 30 days 3½@3½
Less Known Banks—
60-day days 3½@3½
30-day days 3½@3½
Under 30 days 3½@3½
Eligible Private Bankers—
60-day days 3½@3½
30-day days 3½@3½
Under 30 days 3½@3½

Clearing House Figures

Boston New York
Exchanges \$1,000,000 \$12,000,000
Year ago today \$5,684,592 \$1,000,000
Balances 19,000,000 73,000,000
Exchs. for week 11,217,243
P. R. bank credit 18,920,883 49,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

| | Current | Previous | Parity |
|------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| Sterling | \$4.42½ | \$4.42 | \$4.848 |
| Belgium | 42½ | 42½ | 40 |
| France | 0.752 | 0.751½ | 100 |
| Guillemers | 3380 | 3380 | 402 |
| Mark | 0.0034 | 0.0034 | 238 |
| Swiss franc | 0.170 | 0.170 | 193 |
| Swiss franc | 1520 | 1520 | 193 |
| Belgian franc | 0.70 | 0.709 | 193 |
| Kronen (Austria) | 0.0014½ | 0.0014½ | 2026 |
| Sweden | 0.16 | 0.16 | 268 |
| Denmark | 0.202 | 0.2026 | 268 |
| Norway | 0.1765 | 0.1770 | 268 |
| Greece | 0.0260 | 0.0275 | 193 |
| Argentina | 0.16 | 0.16 | 5146 |
| Russia | 0.004 | 0.004 | 2380 |
| Poland | 0.011 | 0.0107 | 2030 |
| Hungary | 0.044 | 0.044 | 2030 |
| Romania | 0.0226 | 0.0226 | 1930 |
| Finland | 0.0226 | 0.0226 | 1930 |
| Tchecoslovakia | 0.0360 | 0.0340 | 2026 |
| Rumania | 0.0062½ | 0.0062½ | 1930 |
| Portugal | 400 | 405 | \$1.08 |
| Turkey | 53 | 54 | \$1.40 |
| Shanghai | 7675 | 7675 | 10322 |
| Hong Kong | 5725 | 5727 | 7800 |
| Bombay | 2385 | 2380 | 4866 |
| Yokohama | 1160 | 1170 | 4984 |
| Uguyway | 7625 | 7580 | 10342 |
| Chile | 1380 | 1380 | 3650 |
| Calcutta | 2385 | 2380 | 5000 |

*1913 average 32.44 cts. per rupee.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Showers tonight and Wednesday; rising temperature tonight; fresh to strong east to south winds.

Southern New England: Showers tonight and Wednesday; somewhat warmer tonight; fresh to strong northeast and south winds.

Northern New England: Showers tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature, except warmer in southern New Hampshire tonight; increasing east and southeast winds.

Weather Outlook

Pressure was high Monday night over New England and the Canadian maritime provinces. This pressure distribution has been attended by showers within the last 24 hours in portions of every state east of the Mississippi River. Unsettled showery weather will prevail Tuesday in the Atlantic states. Although the weather conditions will remain unsettled over a considerable area Wednesday, precipitation will be probably confined to the northeastern states. The temperature will not change materially during the next two days.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 56
Atlantic City 50
Boston 54
Buffalo 48
Calgary 42
Chicago 56
Cleveland 56
Columbus 56
Dallas 56
Denver 56
Detroit 56
Houston 56
Indianapolis 56
Jacksonville 62
Kansas City 56
Los Angeles 56
London 56
Lyons 56
Manila 56
Miami 56
Milwaukee 56
Minneapolis 56
Montreal 56
New Orleans 56
New York 56
Philadelphia 56
Portland, Me. 50
Portland, Ore. 54
Reno 56
San Francisco 60
St. Louis 56
St. Paul 56
Seattle 56
Tampa 56
Washington 56

HUPP'S STOCK PLAN

DETROIT, Oct. 9.—At the annual meeting of the Hupp Motor Car Corporation, stockholders ratified a proposal to retire 4000 shares of preferred stock to be acquired by purchase, 1921 shares of preferred acquired by conversion into common, and 130,750 shares of common stock held in reserve for preferred stock conversion. The capital stock is now 9079 shares of \$100 par preferred and 519,210 shares of \$10 par common, total \$51,000,000.



Photograph © by Harris & Ewing

Conrad E. Spens

CONRAD E. SPENS was recently appointed National Fuel Distributor under an act of Congress providing for the regulation of coal supplies, if need should arise. His prominence as a public official is likely to rise in inverse proportion to the fall of the thermometer.

Mr. Spens is a vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and has spent all his business life in the service of that corporation, rising to his present position from a clerkship in the general offices. He is a traffic expert and has won distinction in the work not only on the Burlington, but through his service in the war. At that time he had charge of the transportation of food supplies, having been associated with Traffic Director Chambers and acting under Herbert E. Hoover.

He is of commanding presence, tactful and has a reputation as a fine organizer. He is a native of Princeton, Ill., where he received a common school education, supplemented by a course at the local business college. At 17 he entered the Burlington offices and has been climbing the ladder ever since, passing the rungs of stenographer, correspondence clerk, chief clerk to the traffic manager, assistant-general freight agent, general freight agent, traffic manager and vice-president.

Mr. Spens' duties will be primarily to organize the new governmental service. He has been given 60 days' leave of absence so that he may devote his whole time to the work.

FRENCH FINANCE
AFFAIRS BETTER

Plan for Strict Supervision of
Bank Accounts Abandoned

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Business circles are much relieved by the Finance Minister's abandonment of proposals for strict supervision of bank accounts in order to improve the collection of income and inheritance taxes.

He declared the income tax had come to stay, and pointing out its increasing yield, predicted it would bring in 2,000,000,000 francs within two or three years. He is planning various modifications of income and sales taxes and a reorganization of the Finance Ministry.

He favors a fixed arbitrary assessment on business turnovers below a certain figure and a levy on production of certain articles which, by nature or origin, do not lend themselves to retail taxation.

Although opposing increased taxation and noting that the real solution to the financial problem depends on German payments, the minister declared that during this year expenditure will be 7,000,000,000 francs less than 1921 and the tax income 2,000,000,000 more.

He asserts the State has raised 125,000,000,000 francs by loans in the last three years and must raise 20,000,000,000 in 1922. It is evident that the Government is counting early on the prospective international conference at Brussels and hope of an international reparations loan.

The Russian department of the Bourse is again booming. Within two months Russian 5s advanced more than eight and Consolidated 4s seven points, while Russian 6s gained much more, Baku moving from 1900 to 2700, Llanosoff from 270 to 412, Grosny from 715 to 1050, and Platine from 530 to 700.

CINCINNATI STOCKS

| Price range for week ended Oct. 7 | Net | Close |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------|
| 20 Am Lndry M | 160 | 160 |
| 28 Am Rolling M | 34½ | 34½ |
| 118 do pfd | 105½ | 105½ |
| 15 Am Seeding M | 63½ | 63½ |
| 78 Churngold C | 59 | 59 |
| 20 Crown O pfd | 100 | 100 |
| 15 Cooper A | 16 | 16 |
| 71 Dalton Add M | 55 | 55 |
| 155 Excelsior Shoe | 21 | 21 |
| 5 Fleischman pf | 105½ | 105½ |
| 3 Gibson A pfd | 104½ | 104½ |
| 2 Globe-Wern | 90 | 90 |
| 30 Gruen Watch | 32 | 31½ |
| 19 do pfd | 105½ | 105½ |
| 59 Kroger new pf | 108 | 107½ |
| 5 Paragon Ref | 11 | 11 |
| 260 Procter & G | 133 | 131½ |
| 214 do 6½ pfd | 107½ | 107½ |
| 25 Pure O 6½ pfd | 74 | 73½ |
| 22 do 8½ pfd | 100 | 100 |
| 13 U S Play C | 88 | 85½ |
| 13 U S P & L | 42½ | 42 |
| 19 do 1st pfd | 97 | 97 |
| 21 do 2d pfd | 55 | 54½ |
| 1 Wurlitz 7½ pf | 103 | 102½ |
| 2 Citizens Nat Bk | 200 | 200 |
| 234 Cin G & E | 84½ | 83½ |
| 187 Cin Tel | 72½ | 72 |
| 269 Cin St Ry | 37½ | 37 |
| 10 C N & C | 84 | 84 |
| 16 do pfd | 64 | 64 |
| 19 Ohio B T pfd | 102½ | 102½ |

BONDS

\$1000 Col Ry 4s 73 76½ 76½
300 Dal A M 8s 102½ 102½
2000 Cin G & E 7s 108½ 108½

DIAMONDS IN DEMAND

LONDON, Oct. 10.—There is an increasing demand for diamonds, particularly from the United States. Prices have risen 20 per cent.

MONEY FIRMER IN
CHICAGO DUE TO
TRADE ACTIVITY

Crop-Moving Needs Heavy—
Car Shortage Delays Liquidation—Less Building

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (Special).—Bankers of this city would not be surprised to see 5 per cent money before the end of the year. The market is hardening a little from week to week and the borrowing demand is steadily increasing. Commercial paper at 4½ per cent has almost disappeared, the bulk of transactions now being at 4½ to 4¾ per cent.

Heavier Demand for Funds

Rediscounts at the Federal Reserve Bank show an increase of \$10,000,000 in the latest weekly statement, and while the total of \$38,000,000 is moderate compared with the peak of after-war stringency, the turn from a long-continued contraction is significant. Another straw pointing toward greater financial activity is an expansion in the clearings of Chicago banks to a total of \$641,200,000 last week, compared with \$544,000,000 in the previous week and \$529,300,000 last year.

The increased demand for funds until recently came principally from the agricultural sections, due to crop-moving needs, but loan expansion is now noticeable in the industrial and commercial centers also. Freight contraction because of car shortage is delaying liquidation and tying up more money in commodities. The rise in interest rates is due more to this cause than to a quickening of general business.

Electrical Expansion

The Commonwealth Edison Company has taken steps to extend its facilities which, its officers believe, will place Chicago in the undisputed position of the best equipped city electrically in the world. The company will spend upward of \$38,000,000 in power plant construction, including the immediate enlargement of the recently built Calumet generating plant and the erection of a great new plant covering 67 acres in the southwestern part of the city. With the building already done on the Calumet plant, the total cost is expected to exceed \$53,000,000.

The company, through energetic promotion of the customer-ownership idea has effected a wide distribution of its securities in the last few years and the results have done much to popularize the institution. Stockholders now exceed 25,000, whereas 10 years ago there were only 2034. Of the shareholders 96 per cent are residents of Illinois and 92 per cent are Chicagoans. Selling of stock to small purchasers was begun when the market price was about par. There has since been a rise to 140. In the last week there has been an advance of 10 points in anticipation of valuable rights in connection with a new stock issue to finance the projected improvements.

Building Boom Subsides

The company soon will apply to the state commission for permission to increase its capital stock from \$60,000,000 to \$72,000,000, the \$12,000,000 of new stock to be offered to shareholders at par. It is expected also that an outstanding issue of \$5,000,000 five-year 7 per cent notes will be called, releasing \$7,000,000 of 5 per cent long-term bonds held as collateral and that these bonds will be sold, both transactions giving the company about \$14,000,000 of new money.

The adverse effect of rising costs on the building boom is shown in the figures on permits for September. The number issued was 12,863, involving a total cost of \$12,863,100, compared with 10,485 and \$17,919,950 for August, a decrease of \$157 per cent.

The decline is continuing in October. In the first nine months of the year permits were issued for 9541 new buildings costing \$157,899,660, an increase of 69.12 per cent over the corresponding part of last year. Rents are still inordinately high, notwithstanding this large addition to housing accommodations, but there are indications of an approaching break in prices, especially in the apartments of the better class, renting for from \$100 to \$150 a month. Many of these are now seeking tenants, although the movement toward relief has not yet reached the more moderately-priced quarters.

HARVARD DEAN
SAYS BUSINESS
THEORY NEEDED

The first issue of the Harvard Business Review, a new quarterly periodical edited by the faculty and students of the Harvard Business School and published by the A. W. Shaw Company of Chicago, has appeared.

The opening article, by Dean Wallace B. Donham, entitled "Essential Groundwork for a Broad Executive Theory," is a vigorous statement of the importance of developing business theory as a foundation for business decisions.

"The need of a better theoretical basis for executive action exists in all lines of industry," writes Dean Donham. "Business decisions are now governed by the precedents and practices current within each particular industry to an extent which makes the precedents almost comparable in weight with the precedents in the law. It is still true, however, that each industrial group learns and benefits little from the experience of other groups."

"The recent economic disturbances culminating in the business depression in 1920-21 afford complete and disconcerting evidence of the widespread ignorance of the economic background of business in its application to particular industries, and especially of the lack of any adequate concept of the relation between the business cycle and individual executive problems."

Public Utility Earnings

| REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT | 1922 | 1921 |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Gross | \$26,006 | \$26,320 |
| Net | 145,785 | 163,594 |
| Total income | 180,207 | 191,128 |
| Surplus | 3587 | 30,679 |
| Twelve months: | | |
| Gross | \$7,510,670 | \$7,913,684 |
| Net | 2,280,878 | 1,843,058 |
| Total income | 2,639,484 | 2,105,960 |
| Surplus | 583,657 | 253,507 |

| ARKANSAS LIGHT & POWER | 1922 | 1921 |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenue | \$158,610 | \$126,581 |
| Net income | 66,690 | 40,079 |
| Gross income | 70,012 | 43,878 |
| Surplus | 50,905 | 28,427 |
| Twelve months: | | |
| Operating revenue | \$1,162,184 | \$1,141,538 |
| Net income | 379,658 | 258,007 |
| Gross income | 431,712 | 279,230 |
| Surplus | 99,450 | 19,538 |

Massachusetts Gas Companies.

DIVIDEND ON COMMON SHARES
A dividend of 1½¢ has been declared upon the common shares of the Massachusetts Gas Companies payable November 1, 1922, to holders of record thereof on October 14, 1922.

E. N. WRIGHTINGTON, Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

138th Dividend
The regular quarterly dividend of two dollars and twenty-five cents per share will be paid on Monday, October 16, 1922, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, September 20, 1922.

H. BLAIR-SMITH, Treasurer.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (Special).—The Board of United States General Appraisers has just ruled on the tariff classification of imported, novelty pillowcases. These pillowcases, entered in the name of Murphy, O'Connor & Ross, differed from the commonly known pillowcase in that they had flaps at the ends with two buttons so that the pillowcase could be closed. Because of this feature, the customs appraising officers fixed duty at 30 per cent ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 266, tariff act of 1913, for articles of cotton cloth. The protestants, in challenging this classification, claimed classification under the specific provision in paragraph 264 of the 1913 act for pillowcases. Judge Weller writes a lengthy opinion supporting this claim.

This ruling is important in view of the precedent which it establishes for classifications of similar articles under the new tariff law. The Government put up a vigorous fight to have the higher duty prevail. The claim for the lower rate was sustained and the collector instructed to reliquidate the entry accordingly.

Sustaining a protest of the F. H. Shallos Company of Baltimore, the customs board finds that women's shirt waists and children's dresses and blouses were erroneously classified by the appraising officers as drawnwork articles under paragraph 358 of the tariff act of 1913. Duty is fixed at 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 256 as wearing apparel in chief value of cotton.

Paragraph 19 of the Emergency Tariff Act of May 27, 1921, the board rules in a decision sustaining a protest of M. J. Hogan, of Savannah, Ga., was limited in its scope to articles previously on the dutiable list and therefore did not apply to press cloth of camel's hair used expressly for milling purposes. Duty was assessed on this cloth at 45 cents a pound under paragraph 19 and the board finds that it should have been admitted duty free under paragraph 422 of the tariff act of 1913.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(Quoted by Stone & Webster)

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|------|-------|
| ington & Rockland capital | 130 | 130 |
| Baton Rouge Elec Co pf | 83 | 83 |
| Blackstone Val Gas & Co pf | 90 | 90 |
| do com (\$50) | 72½ | 75 |
| Cape Breton Elec Co Ltd pf | 60 | 60 |
| do com | 50 | 50 |
| Central Mass Val Elec Corp pf | 75 | 75 |
| do com | 94 | 111½ |
| Columbus El & Pow Co 1st pf | 101½ | 103½ |
| do 2nd pf | 88 | 88 |
| do com | 80 | 80 |
| Connecticut Power Co pf | 91 | 91 |
| do com | 91 | 91 |
| Eastern Texas Elec Co pf | 81 | 81 |
| do com | 91 | 91 |
| El El III Co of Brockton cap | 183 | 183 |
| El Paso Elec Co pf | 85 | 85 |
| do com | 127 | 127 |
| El River Gas Works Co cap | 210 | 210 |
| Houston-Houston Elec Co pf | 63 | 70 |
| Illinois Central Power & Light Co pf (\$50) | 83 | 80 32 |
| do com | 83 | 83 |
| do (par \$25) | 18 | 20 |
| do (par \$25) | 19 | 12 |
| Knoxville Traction Co pf | 37 | 37 |
| Lewell Elec Light Corp cap | 183 | 183 |
| Longview Elec & Power Co pf | 84½ | 85½ |
| do com | 31 | 32½ |
| Northern Texas Elec Co pf | 82 | 84 |
| do com | 84 | 87 |
| Ova Scotia Tr & Pow Co pf | 39 | 39 |
| Portland Service Invest Co pf | 82 | 82 |
| Rudget Sound Pow & Lt Co pr 105 | 100 | 100 |
| do pf | 83 | 85 |
| do com | 84 | 86 |
| St Lawrence & Lt Securities Co pf | 85 | 85 |
| do com | 77 | 77 |
| Vanaham Elec & Pow Co deb 100 | 102 | 102 |
| do pf | 67 | 70 |
| do com | 17 | 18½ |
| Western Pacific Elec Co pf | 74 | 74 |
| do com | 63 | 8½ |
| Yampa Electric Co capital | 136 | 138 |

CORNWALL CLAY BOUGHT BY WORLD

Little Town of Fowey Sells Its Soil to Make China Plates—Also Used in Paper

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 12.—It is a curious fact that English people know hardly anything about the tin and china clay industries. Both are carried on far from the main stream of industrial life, in the isolated area between the western fringe of Dartmoor and Land's End. While the tin mines are entirely in Cornwall, the china clay beds extend into Devonshire, but the center of the industry is Redruth, in Cornwall, and the richest beds are to be found in the neighborhood of this town.

Consequently during 1921 Cornwall had a double dose of industrial misfortune because, although the china clay trade did not collapse completely, like the demand for tin, the general trade depression reduced orders by more than half. Before the war the rapidly increasing production at the clay works had reached a total of 1,000,000 tons a year. During the war this fell to 400,000 tons, but as prices were high, and many of the workers were in the army, the economic effect of the slump was not felt seriously.

Unemployment Follows
During the boom period after the armistice the demand rose to 700,000 tons a year, but it fell again last year to only 370,000 tons. With all the men back in the industry this meant great unemployment and short time, and many thousands of the workers were able to earn only about £1 a week. This state of affairs continued until recent months, and even now there is much privation in the clay districts. Hope has revived, however, because of a steady but persistent improvement in the demand.

This improvement, it is believed, will in time lead to the stage when the progress which was checked by the war will be resumed, and consequently active preparations for the exploitation of new beds of clay are going forward. Recent investigation has revealed the existence of good clay in districts where its presence was not suspected, and there can be little doubt that in time the industry will be one of great magnitude.

This is easily understood when one realizes the diversity of the uses to which china clay is now put. The manufacture of high class crockery from it is indeed taking a secondary place, from the point of view of the bulk of clay consumed. Large quantities of it are indispensable in the modern processes of paper making.

Used in Linoleum
The clay is also used in the manufacture of textiles, linoleum, and in many chemical processes, so that as the general trade of the world emerges from the present period of stagnation, the output of Cornish clay

will almost certainly increase rapidly. It is this world aspect of the industry which will give it ever greater importance in the economic organization of Great Britain. It is becoming predominantly an export industry, and the value of such an industry in balancing trade accounts when the tendency is for the export of manufactured articles to fall away as world competition increases, can hardly be exaggerated.

The visitor to Cornwall who has not been acquainted with the industry will be surprised if he visits the little town of Fowey, which is the famous Troytown of the books of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. In the harbor of Fowey may be seen ships of from 7000 to 10,000 tons loading up china clay, and there is a constant procession of vessels of all sizes at the rate of three or four a day in a busy season.

America is a great importing country, but other ships carry the cargoes to the paper pulp mills of Sweden and Finland, to the textile mills and potteries of France and Italy, and to Belgium and Holland.

New Problems Met
The industry does not contribute to the preservation of the beauty of the countryside. Great mounds of dirty white debris accumulate in the neighborhood of the pits and the washing and refining plants, while the discharge from the washing tanks has turned many a pellucid stream into a milky white torrent.

Owing to the fact that the washing processes set free certain deleterious elements in the clay the question of the pollution of the rivers and of the coastal waters into which the streams discharge has had to be tackled resolutely by the Cornish authorities.

In this industry as in others, however, there is more and more concentration on systematic research. The production of specially refined clays for particular purposes has made necessary the application of chemical knowledge, so that impurities may be eliminated, and this research is being turned to good account in the matter of preventing pollution of the streams.

SOCIALIST ACCORD LIKELY IN GERMANY
MANNHEIM, Germany, Sept. 2 (Special Correspondence).—It looks as though the two German Socialist groups, the Majority and the Independent parties, would after all come to some kind of an agreement, despite their conflicting views.

Both are due to hold their conventions within a few days of each other—the Independents on Sept. 20 at Gera, and the Majority adherents on Sept. 23 at Augsburg.

If both parties agree to an alliance, they will send, immediately afterward, delegates to Nuremberg, where it is hoped a final agreement can be reached.

When the Reichstag meets again, about the middle of October, instead of two Socialist parties, there will in all probability be only one strong Labor party, numbering 180 members.

propaganda for the new combination, wherever he may be—so that, although the Marques de Albuernas is actually at present first favorite for premiership, if this party were called upon, yet it is generally felt that if a party having obvious and strong sympathies with the more or less advanced Left, and detached from the traditional monarchist parties, obtained the general support of the country, then Melquiades Alvarez would be the man for the premiership.

There are big questions and movements in Spain now which may force highly important political changes before anyone expects them. Like others, Señor Alvarez is gathering force on the shores of Biscay, and he has just run over to the important harbor city of Gijón halfway along that coast, to address the people upon his ideas.

Could Not Rise Unalied
He told them that the Reformista party, of which he is leader, did not possess sufficient strength to rise to power without public support and because it was without the old-established organizations such as the other parties possessed, and had no underground influence to exert. This was because of the incapacity of its members or to want of the essential virtues, he said, but simply to the fact that it had an ideal. Yet one day the Reformistas would come to power, when they had the country behind them.

They had asked for reform of the constitution, he declared, not because they believed that the happiness of Spain depended exclusively on an arbitrary innovation, but because they wished to attach to the governmental authority facilities which would enable it to accomplish a regenerating work. He told his hearers of the various other ideas the Reformista had in view, concerning the general public welfare and the gradual education of the people toward liberty, culture, and self-government.

At the same time, Melquiades Alvarez made it clear that he was all for pacific and strictly legal and constitutional measures. The clearer, he said, relations between Government and governed became, the stronger was the obligation for the fulfillment of duty, and the Government which permitted license would soon be overthrown by the citizens themselves. That was the basic idea of the Reformista party, and upon it a program had been framed in consonance with conditions as they were in Spain. The whole of the program was comprised in the understanding that the exercise of the law should go hand in hand with justice and mercy, and that there should be no tyrannical exploitation of capital, and still less should there be any shameful slavery for the proletariat.

CHINESE ARE EAGER TO ATTEND SCHOOL

Summer Classes Taught by Students Prove Great Success—English a Popular Subject

PEKING, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence).—Interest in education is no passing phase in China, but is becoming more and more pronounced every year. Definite efforts are being made in Peking to bring better educational facilities within the reach of many people as possible, and education may no longer be limited to those whose funds make possible a period of instruction at regular schools. These efforts are, moreover, being made by the students themselves, who seem to have deserted their former occupation of interference—often short-sighted and untimely—in Chinese politics. Students of Peking schools and colleges have organized and have carried out successfully a system of summer schools which enrolled, during the past summer, fully 5000 students.

Special Classes Formed
Special and night schools, organized, financed, and taught by college and university students, have been started in every government institution in Peking, for the benefit of that class of people which would not otherwise find it possible to get an education. Men and women, children and adults, coolies and their daughters, may all be found together in the same class, anxious to obtain that education which, except for the efforts of the higher students, they would otherwise have been unable to get.

The student teachers work without pay, often contributing to the funds which were collected in the spring in every college and school in Peking for the maintenance of these summer schools, and the government institutions, in which the classes are held, provide light, necessary paper, and other incidentals—occasionally textbooks. In several of the colleges, a meal of soup and Chinese bread also was provided for the students.

All regular Chinese subjects are taught and usually English. The average coolie in Peking can neither read nor write. He often does not know more than a half-dozen characters, and a newspaper is, of course, absolutely beyond his reach. The process of learning the written language is long and laborious, but with every new character learned, the coolie has made a step forward and a comparatively limited number of such steps will enable him to read parts of newspapers—not the editorials, however, which are written in the classic form.

Use of English
In regard to the English tongue, foreigners have so invaded the Chinese capital that a little knowledge of it is a tremendous asset for the rich, the coolie, the store clerk, and particularly the house boy. A smattering of English, the universal language of foreigners in the Far East, means increased earning capacity and increased social prestige, and every Chinese consequently is more than anxious to learn, not the "pidgin" English of Shanghai and the South, but real colloquial English.

Throughout the hot summer, these schools, with their Chinese subjects and their courses in English, conversational, have been conducted, with 5000 poor thrusters after knowledge drinking in the words of the higher students from the colleges and universities of Peking. The plan has proved a tremendous success, and with the close of these summer courses, special schools are being arranged to carry on the work through the winter. Educators believe that there could be no better sign of an awakening interest in popular education in China than the efforts of these college and university students to include coolies and the poorer people in the movement to make the Chinese literate.

TRAVEL NOTES
There is much in the Green Mountain State to inspire the Vermonters' imagination. The summit of Mt. Mansfield is the face of a man. There is a forehead, nose, lips, chin and Adam's apple. Under the nose is the Mt. Mansfield Hotel, 100 feet above sea level. The chin is the "top of Vermont." Below the Adam's apple lies the Lake of the Clouds.

It was Greater Vermont's determination to give the Travel Man glimpses of the most picturesque spots in the vicinity of the Long Trail. The "chariot" of "Descent" on the "wash-board" on the Roosevelt Highway with little difficulty, but refused to ascend to the Lake of the Clouds. The "chariot" was abandoned at the toll station for the more modern stage of the Mt. Mansfield Hotel Company.

Five miles of recently completed highway winds up the side of the mountain with convenient watering places for cooling the engine. The autumn foliage was at its best. From Mansfield's chin, Greater Vermont insisted that Mt. Washington—100 miles distant across the New Hampshire line—could plainly be seen; also Mt. Royal in Canada; Mt. Ticonderoga in the Adirondacks across Lake Champlain; the Camel's Hump, the second highest peak in the Green Mountain range; and on the clearest days, Equinox, well down toward the Massachusetts line. But a smoky haze hung over the mountains, and the valley. Only the Camel's Hump was in view. Around this peak is being waged a lively controversy over a change of name. Some would call the second peak of Vermont the Crouching Lion. Those who cling to former customs object.

Late in the afternoon a reward came, for the smoke-hidden peaks, when a deep orange sun threw a purple haze across the Lamolli Valley; brought into relief the faint line of the New York mountain range, painted its colors upon the broad expanse of Lake Champlain, which lies on clear days like a long, silver ribbon at the foot of the Adirondacks, and transformed the Lamolli River into strips of shining tinfoil. As the sun was brightening the western vista, the eastern valley—Greater Vermont called it the Golden Valley of Stowe—had become the Valley of the Moon.

Forty miles remain to complete the

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Long Trail through the Green Mountains to the Canadian border. This trail begins at the Massachusetts line and extends northward 200 miles over the granite hills and across the fertile valleys—the dairyman's grazing ground.

Covering the Long Trail in a single day was a feat performed by members of the Green Mountain Club. Members of the club were appointed a certain section of the trail for their patrol. Observations and surveys were made, giving the club an accurate record of conditions and points of interest along the entire length. "T. R." painted in white upon a red background between two white bands guides the transcontinental traveler over the Theodore Roosevelt International Highway from Portland, Ore., to Portland, Me.

SCHOOL SHORTAGE FELT IN NEW YORK

Education Association Begins Drive to Relieve Congestion

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The need for relief from the congested conditions in New York City schools and the urgent necessity for \$10,000,000 to repair buildings now in use are being made the objects of vigorous campaign by the Public Education Association.

The association is calling attention to the fact that more than 166,000 children are on part time this fall and that over 200,000 more children are on various makeshift programs, frequently worse than part time, which have been conveniently camouflaged under the misleading name of double sessions. In addition, children to the number of 600,000 "are huddled into overcrowded classrooms," according to the association, says a statement issued by the association.

Surely such a state of affairs calls for sober analysis and consideration. The promise of dazzling sums will not suffice. It is essential that the causes for delay in construction be ascertained and effectively removed. Promises and apologies have had their day; the time for action has come. The Board of Superintendents has made its program and prepared its plans. It remains for the business men of the Board of Education and in the city government to exercise efficiency in putting them through.

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BLUENOSE NAMED
TO DEFEND TROPHY

Nova Scotia Race Committee
Selects Fisherman Which
Won Last Year

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 9.—Bluenose, international fishing schooner champion last year, will defend the title for the Nova Scotia fleet at Gloucester, Mass., it was announced tonight by members of the Nova Scotia racing committee.

It was decided that although the Nova Scotia series was not over, the Bluenose had amply shown Saturday and today that she was the fastest vessel on all points of the wind and in all kinds of weather and the logical representative at Gloucester. It was stated tonight to be very likely, therefore, that tomorrow's contest would be allowed to close the races, regardless of the wind.

Of the Nova Scotia entries only two could be eligible to go to Gloucester, Bluenose and Mahaska, both of Lunenburg.

With the champion Bluenose rounding the third mark and the Lunenburg schooner Margaret K. Smith following close in her wake, the second of the elimination races, by which the defender was to be chosen, was called off today. The committee in charge decided that the vessels could not finish within the time limit of 6½ hours.

Weather conditions throughout the day were far from favorable for racing. When the Mahaska crossed the line at 10 o'clock, with the Margaret K. Smith, Canadian and Bluenose following in order, the wind was blowing about 6 knots. At no time during the race did it exceed 8 knots.

At the first mark the Smith had forged to the front, with Bluenose in second position and Mahaska third. On the second leg the Smith increased her lead, having nearly a quarter of a mile on the champion. As the breeze freshened a little the Bluenose gradually picked up until at the third mark she had passed her rival. It was then 4 o'clock and the boats had covered only 27 miles in six hours.

The wind had died down to a whisper, and the schooner still had 12½ miles to go in the 30 minutes remaining of the time allotted. The committee decided that they would call it a day.

Followers of the Bluenose tonight expressed disappointment at Capt. Angus Walters' handling of the schooner in today's race and that of Saturday. Critics took the Bluenose off to a start today, and that on Saturday valuable time was lost when the schooner twice went astray in rounding marks.



FOOTBALL tactics in the "Big Ten" last week-end were largely confined to the "straight" game, because gridirons were well soaked with rain. However, it is doubtful whether they would have revealed anything else even had the turf been ideal condition, for opponents in general were weak, requiring no tricks or open play to defeat.

Forward passes may be found effective by University of Chicago and Northwestern University at Stage Field this Saturday. The Maroons worked one against University of Georgia and intercepted two attempts by the Crackers. Northwestern permitted Beloit University to complete several last week, showing the Purple secondary defense to be in need of development.

The guards that Arthur Anthony '24, guard, D. S. Holder '24, center, and A. L. Hobson '24, tackle, had passed off their scholastic conditions and were again eligible for the Harvard varsity eleven was pleasing news to Coach R. F. Fisher yesterday.

Visiting teams did not fare well in the intercollegiate games Saturday. Georgia lost to Chicago, 20 to 0; Kansas lost to West Point, 13 to 0; North Carolina lost to Yale, 18 and 0, and Virginia lost to Princeton, 5 to 0.

It looks as if Michigan would have to be closely watched by the other "Big Ten" eleven this fall. Running up a score of 48 to 0 against Case School would seem to point toward Coach F. H. Yost having one of his strong eleven under development.

Success of the four Romney brothers, members of Utah's basketball team, in the season's opening football games Saturday, was outstanding. An examination of the scores indicated today. At Austin, Tex., the backfield of the Romney brothers, coached by Milton Romney, formerly of the University of Chicago, tallied the entire 41 points of the 41 to 10 victory over Phillips University. At Bozeman, Mont., the Romney brothers, coached by Otto Romney, defeated Mt. St. Charles College, 38 to 3, and the varsity freshmen outclassed Gallatin High School, 82 to 0. Several former Salt Lake high school boys who were underdeveloped of Otto Romney in the development of the East Salt Lake High School, All-Rocky Mountain scholastic basketball team of last year, are members of the Montana State Fresh team. At Provo, Utah, the Utah Agricultural College eleven, coached by E. L. Romney, defeated the Brigham Young University 1922 team of the Rocky Mountain Conference, by 41 to 3. What seemed to be a "Romney day" had a fitting climax at Logan, Utah, when Wilford Romney's Logan High School eleven defeated the South Cache High School team by 34 to 0.

For the first time in his athletic career, A. A. Stage Jr. '24, son of the famous athletic director and football coach at University of Chicago, got into a varsity gridiron battle Saturday. He was the third quarterback used in the game with University of Georgia, which resulted in a 20-to-0 Maroon victory. Young Stage called signals for the final touchdown. He did not carry the ball on any play, but was good at interference.

Yale has come through with another victory without being scored on. The Elis are not showing up any too strongly this fall and it was only a penalty against a North Carolina player that kept the Blue from being scored on Saturday.

Tigers Preparing for Big Football Games and Their Leader



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PRINCETON
PRACTICING
KICK
FORMATION

How Players Have
Distributed Money

Giants Cut \$111,289 Into 25
Shares—Yankees Rewarded

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The New York Giants and Yankees today had received their share of the world's series money. The giants split \$111,289 into 25 shares of \$4451 each, while the Yankees divided their total, \$74,192, into 26 shares of \$2853 each, the difference between the winning and losing shares being \$1598.

The Giants apportioned the money among themselves and no announcement was made as to which players received full shares. Regulars with the team throughout the season, of course, received full shares. But if the team followed last year's precedent, such players as Hugh A. McCulligan and John W. Scott, who joined the club in mid-season, would get only half portions. Others, including Blume, McPhee, Maguire, Ralph Shiner, Lee King and Hill, figured to get smaller shares.

Twenty-five players on the Yankee roster received full shares, it was announced, while a twenty-sixth portion was divided as follows: Trainer Woods, a half share, \$1426; Coach Frank Roth, \$500; groundkeeper Philip Schenk, \$500; mascot Edward Bennett, \$300; Manley Liwellyn, pitcher, \$127.

RADCLIFFE MAY
TAKE UP ROWING

Movement on Foot to Add This
Sport at That College

Rowing as a regular sport for the girls of Radcliffe College is the objective aimed at in plans launched by certain young women of the Cambridge, Mass., college. While no tangible steps have been taken yet, the movement is well on the way, and it at least has the sympathy and support of probably the major portion of the student body.

An inquiry sent out last week seeking the names of girls who would join the college boat club and row if one were established brought an almost overwhelming response. Enthusiasm in the project immediately became rampant. Plans have not taken concrete form yet, but in a general way they include the construction of a boathouse somewhere on the banks of the Charles River, the installation of a few single shells the first year if procurable either by loan or at a moderate price, and participation by the girls in scull rowing competition among themselves, until it is possible to branch out on a more comprehensive basis.

Ownership of certain desirable land, located a short distance above the Newell Boat House of Harvard University, and about two blocks from Mt. Auburn Street, is being investigated this week with the end in view of leasing it, or gaining permission to construct a club on it. The greatest handicap is the problem of finance, and until funds are raised the venture will probably be conducted on a conservative scale.

For the near future, it seems, the sport would have to be confined to single and double sculling. But as the sport became more thoroughly established, and as funds were raised, four and eight-oared shells could be purchased, and regular crew racing engaged in. Intercollegiate and intracollegiate races would, no doubt, arouse great interest.

STEWART TO HEAD ILLINOIS
CHAMPIONSHIP, Ill., Oct. 8 (Special).—P. C. Stewart '23, star third baseman and shortstop on Coach Carl Lundgren's University of Illinois 1922 and 1921 Western Conference championship baseball teams, was elected captain of the Illinois 1922 aggregation here today. His play in the infield has been both brilliant and artistic, he being the one Illinois player who times his throws to first base with remarkable exactness and holding runners on both third and second base in big league fashion. Stewart's election came over here Thursday on its way to New Haven, where it plays Yale Saturday. It was announced today, following receipt of a letter from Coach Howard Jones of the Hawkeyes. The squad will practice on the field of University School in the morning. A reception and luncheon for the team is being planned by the "Big Ten" Club and the local Yale alumni.

IOWA TO STOP AT CLEVELAND
CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 10.—The University of Iowa football team will stop over here Thursday on its way to New Haven, where it plays Yale Saturday. It was announced today, following receipt of a letter from Coach Howard Jones of the Hawkeyes. The squad will practice on the field of University School in the morning. A reception and luncheon for the team is being planned by the "Big Ten" Club and the local Yale alumni.

PRINCETON COACH SHAKES
UP THE VARSITY LINEUP

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 10.—Coach W. W. Roper is far from satisfied over the showing made by the Princeton varsity eleven in its game with the University of Virginia, Saturday, and is making changes in the first team lineup and giving the players a lot of strenuous practice this week.

The chief shift which has been made to date is the sending of A. B. Snively '23, star end last fall, to guard in place of H. F. Baker '22. O. P. Alford '22 was moved from guard to center, and Capt. M. P. Dickinson '23 was the other guard. This trio is expected to develop into the best combination that can be found in this year's squad. They are all experienced players, have plenty of weight and considerable speed.

Baker was placed at one of the

tackle positions and C. H. Treat occupied the other. Gray and Smith were on the ends. L. M. Bergen '23 was given a good trial at quarterback, a position which Coach Roper is giving much attention to.

Of the recent series, as such titles are allotted, his batting was as timely as it was hard and several times he cut off Yankee runs with phenomenal catches. The series, which is quite a remote hypothesis, Ward might have been looked upon as the man of most heroic proportions. For the second baseman in New York, unlike some other players, he never got enough of good baseball. It would like its teams to win every game of every championship season, and then, in an "all-metropolitan" World Series, it is good cheer for the better club to win.

The system of absolute single control over a baseball nine has once again been vindicated. The managerial methods of John J. McGraw often have been censured as too severe and as allowing the Giant players too little opportunity to think for themselves. Every pitch, every movement of batter and base-runner is directed from the Giant bench and transmitted to the catcher or to the coach at the base paths, as the case may be. Yet there is no system devised whereby the players are relieved of the obligation of thinking fast and well, and it is good for the game that this is so. McGraw may plan out the logical line of battle, but it remains for the men on the field to carry out his orders and to cope with any situation that may arise. The Giants are not automatons, but intelligent athletes performing under the best of direction.

If the Yankees were subjected to any "iron-hand" discipline they did not show it in the series just ended. One major-league manager of former days, sitting in the press box, declared that if he had had the "run" of the team, every Yankee who disobeyed or questioned bench orders would be taken out of the game and a substitute put in. "If you haven't the confidence of your men, you can't win an important series like this," he contended.

The work of picking the star is now in progress and it looks as if the palm should by all means go to H. K. Groh, who batted in astounding style and fielded his position in a way that it has seldom, if ever, been handled before in a World Series. Groh's adversary, Joseph Dugan of the Yankees, was among the foremost of the athletes, for

that matter, and easily shared distinction with Walter Pipp and Aaron Ward, but Groh's work stood out above all else.

It is even safe to say that the diminutive Giant third baseman was the "hero" of the recent series, as such titles are allotted. His batting was as timely as it was hard and several times he cut off Yankee runs with phenomenal catches. The series, which is quite a remote hypothesis, Ward might have been looked upon as the man of most heroic proportions. For the second baseman in New York, unlike some other players, he never got enough of good baseball. It would like its teams to win every game of every championship season, and then, in an "all-metropolitan" World Series, it is good cheer for the better club to win.

Frisch, at second base for the Giants, ranks perhaps next to Groh as the best individual performer, exclusive of pitchers. Unless a boxman is able to turn in three victories in a series or include a couple of shutouts in his repertoire, he must generally yield place to those of his clubmates who have played consistently well all through the series. A. N. Neff and John Scott both worked in remarkable fashion, the former placing two more victories to his growing list of series successes, while Scott goes down as the only shutout hero of the 1922 classic.

Next to Groh and Frisch, probably even exceeding them, in all-around value is Capt. David Banister, whose quick work in the field baffled the Yankee base runners time and time again. As for the fourth man of the Giant inner defense, Kelly did little except to drive in the tying and winning runs in the final, quite an important item at that.

Interest is being sustained in the Pacific Coast League baseball race by a close fight between San Francisco and Los Angeles, fighting at third place. Under such arrangements it will be hard for Vernon to make up the 10 points that separate it from a tie for first.

The Brooklyn Club yesterday released the following players without recall: J. K. Milus, pitcher, and L. A. Malone, infielder, to the Rochester Club; N. J. Bakke, catcher, and J. A. Rosbury, outfielder, to the Saginaw Club.

Harvard Scullers
Will Have Meeting

Coach F. J. Muller Makes Two
Shifts in Varsity Eights

A rally for men interested in scull rowing will be held at the Varsity Club, Harvard University, next Tuesday evening, Oct. 17. It will be in the form of a gathering introductory to the first annual Harvard fall regatta, to be held on the Charles River Oct. 26.

The Harvard spring regatta, held last May, was the most successful event in the history of scull rowing among the Crimson athletes, both in point of participants engaged and in interest displayed.

E. A. Wachter, sculling coach at Harvard, himself a veteran professional oarsman, is arranging the meeting, assisted by Frank Baldwin '24 of the university crew management forces. Dr. R. H. Howe '01, head of the rowing department, will be present to talk.

Coach F. J. Muller announced a series of hits in the lineup of the two varsity crews yesterday. The boating is now as follows:

Crew A—Bow, R. Rice-Bassett '25; 2, H. S. Morgan '23; 3, B. McK. Henry '24; 4, Capt. A. H. Ladd Jr. '23; 5, R. C. Storey Jr. '24; 6, Parker Hamilton '24; 7, H. H. Fuller Jr. '23; stroke, Walter Amory '24; coxswain, S. C. Badger '23.

Crew B—Bow, Garrison Norton '23; 2, R. R. Wiseman '25; 3, C. H. Hoester Jr. '24; 4, J. D. Jameson '24; 5, N. C. Webb '25; 6, Francis Fiske '23; 7, S. B. Kelley '25; stroke, S. N. Brown '24; coxswain, B. H. Burnham '24.

Dr. Howe announced last night a new seating list for the first three Freshman crews, the orders of which are as follows:

Crew A—Bow, Stearns; 2, E. LaFarge; 3, Gates; 4, Gale; 5, Wentz; 6, Trimble; 7, Fox; stroke, Cook; coxswain, Thorndike.

Crew B—Bow, Krumhaar; 2, Heusse; 3, Righter; 4, Iselin; 5, Storey; 6, Tilt; 7, Merriam; stroke, Merrill; coxswain, Beer.

Crew C—Bow, Sise; 2, Dane; 3, Wells; 4, Brown; 5, Blakeney; 6, Byrd; 7, Steves; stroke, T. LaFarge; coxswain, Carrilla.

OMAHA A. C. WINS
THE MOST EVENTS

Captures Outdoor Track, Volley
Ball and 14 Swimming Titles

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 9 (Special).—Championship events of the Midwest Athletic Union for 1923 were awarded to six different institutions at a meeting here, the Omaha Athletic Club taking by far the largest list of contests. Ted Sokol, Creighton University, Nicholas Senn Hospital, and University of Iowa were other institutions assuming charge of meets.

Omaha Athletic Club, represented by G. P. Wendell, athletic director, took the outdoor track and field games, the volleyball tournament and 14 swimming championships as follows: Men's senior events—50, 100 and 500-yard free style; 100 and 500-yard backstroke; 100 and 220-yard breast stroke; fancy diving and plunge for distance. Women's senior events—220 and 500-yard free style swims.

Junior events—Men's fancy diving; women's 40-yard free style. Ted Sokol was awarded the gymnastic tournament, while Creighton University took the wrestling tourney and the following men's junior swimming events: 50-yard free style, 100-yard breast stroke, 100-yard backstroke.

Nicholas Senn Hospital was awarded six women's senior swimming championships events, as follows: 40 and 50-yard free style; 50-yard breaststroke; 50-yard backstroke; plunge for distance and fancy diving.

University of Iowa took two senior swimming events: the men's 220-yard free style and the women's 100-yard free style, and two junior events: the men's 100-yard free style and the plunge for distance.

The indoor track and field meet, the basketball tournament, the walking, tug-of-war, and weight-lifting championships were not assigned.

LINCOLN PARK ELECTS

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—An active season of rowing and canoeing is anticipated for 1923 by the new officials of the Lincoln Park Boat Club, elected at the annual meeting here yesterday. N. M. Colson was elected commodore; Frank Sauer, vice commodore; T. J. Doyle, secretary; G. R. Clark, treasurer; A. C. Palm, captain; J. C. Culver, lieutenant, and W. E. Corbett, ensign. Directors elected were J. B. Salem, Alfred Anderson, Joseph Soravia and R. W. Hanson.

R. T. Jones, Jr. Leads
Golfers at Harvard

Famous Atlanta Player One
Stroke Better Than C. Hodder

This year's Harvard University fall golf tournament will undoubtedly be one of the very best that the Crimson has ever held. Yesterday the qualifying round took place on the links of the Winchester Country Club and 52 men took part in the play. Of this number 24 have been named to compete in play, 18 of them being placed in the championship division and the rest in the second division.

It is planned to have the championship division play on the links of the Commonwealth Country Club while the second eight will compete at the Chestnut Hill Country Club. The men have been ordered to arrange for their own matches and the first round must be finished before Saturday.

R. T. Jones Jr., '23, of Atlanta, Ga., was the winner of the low qualifying round card when he turned in one of 75. This was one stroke better than that turned in by Clark Hodder '25, president of the Harvard University Golf Association. C. L. Peirson '25, also made a fine showing as he had card of 79. The names of the players retained for match play and the drawing for the first-round matches follow:

First Division—R. M. Clough '24, vs. E. T. Anthony '25; R. E. Fain Jr. '24, vs. R. S. Phillips '24; R. T. Jones Jr. '23, vs. R. A. Burdick '21; Bernard Miller '25, vs. C. C. deGersdorf '24; H. K. Clay '24, vs. B. P. Ludlam Jr. '25; C. L. Peirson '25, vs. W. G. Soule '25; W. W. Cutler Jr. '23, vs. A. M. White Jr. '25; Clark Hodder '25, vs. J. R. Wood '25.

Second Division—H. M. Wyzanski '23, vs. J. C. Bancroft '23; M. A. Best '23, vs. A. W. Jones '23; J. A. Brough '11, vs. S. H. Ordway Jr. '24.

EXPLAIN SCARCITY
OF GOOD MATERIAL

Scouts Blame Industrial League
and Semi-Pro Baseball

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 6.—The tremendous development of industrial league and semi-professional baseball is blamed by the scouts of the Pittsburgh Nationals for the unusually small number of promising youngsters in the minor leagues this season.

Pittsburgh scouts who have been rampaging since spring agree that many ball pitchers worthy of Class A attention have preferred to "play on the side" while holding down industrial positions.

"I have spent considerable time watching semi-professional league games this year, and I am about convinced that a great many of these players have been making more money than most minor league stars," said Tom McNamara, one of the Pittsburgh scouts.

"College men, trained in a special line of industrial work, step from college into real jobs a few days later, the baseball coach gets on their trail, and \$200 or \$300 a month is added to their income for playing a couple of games a week.

"Last season scouts noticed that conditions were changing, but they were much more noticeable this summer.

"The quality of baseball in these leagues has improved wonderfully. I saw semi-pro contests this year which were as well played as Class A battles, and I saw individual plays in these games that would have done credit to any major league team."

Pirate scouts have pointed out also that the scarcity of real prospects in the organized baseball field has caused club owners to ask sky-high prices for any player attracting major league attention.

The moment a scout looks over a prospect his cash value increases 100 per cent and if two scouts look him over, the price goes up a few thousand.

BELoit WINS AGAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—For the second season in succession Beloit won the championship of the Mid-West Baseball League. Its percentage at the close of the season schedule Sunday was .771, with 37 victories and 11 defeats. Others finished in the following order: Kenosha, Pyottis, Chicago, Logan Square, Marquette, and Joliet.

Hoover's denial came in response to a telegram from W. M. McKinney, president of the Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C., who queried the champion regarding the reported challenge.

"I have issued no challenge," Hoover wired to McKinney. "It is not my place. The Legion asked me to attend and I will row at their request."

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CARDINALS LOSE
CAPTAIN-ELECT

Coach Burke Has Large Cross-
Country Squad Out at
Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 10 (Special).—Forty-six candidates for the University of Wisconsin cross-country team are working out daily under the direction of Coach Mead Burke, who, considerably handicapped, has been attempting to develop a squad since training began Sept. 15.

The greatest set back to the Cardinal's chances for a championship team this year, was the loss of Capt-elect G. H. Finkle '23, who is not out.

Finkle finished first last season in the intercollegiate championship run, and won all of his team's dual meets, although it was only his first year of distance running. A new captain is expected to be chosen in the near future to replace him.

Two emblem winners are back to form the nucleus of Coach Burke's squad. They are Wayne Ramsey '23, and G. C. Wade '23. Wade was awarded his "W" in 1920. He was ineligible last year.

The return of four winners of the "aWa." D. M. Moorhead '23, C. A. Rossmels '23 and T. R. Daniels '23, also add strength to Wisconsin's hopes.

Four good men are lost through scholastic ineligibility. They are W. A. Sherman '25, Lynn Stuart '24, E. B. Swingle '25, and R. B. Powell '23.

Among the most promising of the candidates who have reported to Coach Burke are L. C. Tschudy '23, A. C. Krueger '23, E. E. Schneider '24, W. K. Link '24, R. A. Paciotti '24, R. P. Smythman '25, J. L. Bergstresser '25, L. M. Valley '25, R. J. Trier '25, M. N. Cizon '25, G. F. Lange '25, G. A. Piper '25, and R. T. Perry '24.

Men who transferred from other colleges or who have come to the University of Wisconsin from high schools form a rather promising freshman squad. Among them are: C. A. Jones, C. M. Harrison, K. R. Kennedy, H. F. Durham, J. R. Davenport, F. W. Thayer, O. E. Messner, Louis Wigontz, and William Dunlop. The schedule follows:

Oct. 21—University of Michigan at Wisconsin; Nov. 4—University of Minnesota at Minnesota; 11—University of California at Madison; 25—Conference championship meet at Purdue.

DARTMOUTH HAS TWO
GOOD QUARTERBACKS

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 9.—Coach J. L. Cannell of the Dartmouth College football team held an indoor session today, at which the mistakes made by some of his men in the game with the University of Maine were gone over. Following this the Green players went out for a short scrimmage and signal and kicking practice. Much attention was given to placement kicks, Dartmouth having twice failed to score by this method in Saturday's contest.

Coach Cannell and his assistants derived great satisfaction from the showing of Stevens, who replaced F. B. Smith '24 in the game with Maine. In him, Dartmouth is now assured of a good substitute quarterback. N. O. Siegfried '23 returned to the scrimmage today and broke away for some long runs. With the formidable Middlebury College eleven looming up in the offing for next week-end, no let-up is to be allowed in the practice of the Green.

Rowing Champion
DENIES CHALLENGE

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 10.—W. M. Hoover, world's sculling champion, today denied he had issued a sweeping challenge to all comers to row at the American Legion athletic meet at New Orleans.

Hoover's denial came in response to a telegram from W. M. McKinney, president of the Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C., who queried the champion regarding the reported challenge.

"I have issued no challenge," Hoover wired to McKinney. "It is not my place. The Legion asked me to attend and I will row at their request."

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MISS COLLETT IS
AN EASY WINNER

Champion Defeats Mrs. J. F. Duryea at Brae Burn by 7 and 6

WEST NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 10 (Special).—Miss Glenna Collett of the Rhode Island Country Club, national and Women's Golf Association of Boston champion, and Mrs. J. V. Hurd Belmont Spring Country Club, a former United States and British champion, were among the winners of first-round matches in the Boston association championship tournament of 1922 on the links of the Brae Burn Country Club, this morning, and they will come together in the second round tomorrow morning in a match which should furnish some exciting golf.

Miss Collett qualified for the second round by defeating Mrs. J. F. Duryea of the Brae Burn Club in the first round this morning 7 and 6. Miss Collett was out in 45 and was 5 up at the turn. She won the tenth and twelfth holes coming home. Mrs. Duryea did not play her best game.

Mrs. Hurd qualified by defeating Mrs. H. R. Watson of the Hoosick-Whiskel Country Club, 5 and 4. During the first nine holes this match was very close and interesting, the former champion being only 1 up when they turned for home. By winning three straight holes and halving the next, she won her place in the second round.

The match between Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County Country Club, and Mrs. J. D. Woodfin, Brae Burn Country Club, was a very interesting one. Both players were steady.

WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON, CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round
Miss Glenna Collett, Rhode Island Country Club, defeated Mrs. J. F. Duryea, Brae Burn Country Club, 7 and 6.
Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Belmont Spring Country Club, defeated Mrs. H. R. Watson, Hoosick-Whiskel Country Club, 5 and 4.
Miss Elizabeth O'Gorman, Metacomet Country Club, defeated Mrs. S. E. Bentley, Brae Burn Country Club, 3 and 2.
Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County Country Club, defeated Mrs. J. D. Woodfin, Brae Burn Country Club, 5 and 4.
Miss E. M. Gordon, Wannamoisett Country Club, defeated Miss Susan Fessenden, Abnerville Golf Club, 6 and 4.
Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Winchester Country Club, defeated Miss Ruth Batchelder, Weston, 3 and 2.
Miss Frances Stebbins, Brae Burn Country Club, defeated Mrs. E. W. Daley, Brae Burn Country Club, 3 and 2.
Mrs. L. C. White, Cohasset, defeated Mrs. R. W. Newell, Brae Burn Country Club, 4 and 3.

YALE-IOWA FOOTBALL GAME
IS ATTRACTING MUCH INTEREST

Most Important Early-Season Intersectional Contest That Has Ever Been Played

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10.—Challenge of the west to the east's claim of football supremacy will be flung down at the big Yale Bowl by the University of Iowa next Saturday.

Coch Howard Jones, "big ten" champion, is coming east for the first time to take on Coach T. A. D. Jones' big Yale eleven in the greatest intersectional game of the season.

The meeting of east and west, each probably the strongest team of its section, has stirred football enthusiasts throughout the Mississippi valley and Western Conference regions to great enthusiasm. Even the east, where it is considered too early in the season to become really stirred over football, is showing more than usual interest.

The meeting of the Jones brothers, each a highly successful coach, and comparison of their methods, furnishes much food for football thought. It will be Iowa's first match against an eastern team. The game will find Yale in a period of mid-season uncertainty, with the Blue's final line-up for its later games still very much in doubt, and it is probable that a couple of elevens will get into the fray against the westerners before it is over.

Iowa closed her season last year with a clean slate. The Hawkeye eleven defeated Indiana, Notre Dame, Northwestern, Illinois, Minnesota, and Purdue.

Only seven of the fine team Howard Jones put in the field last year remain. A. A. Devine '22, all-American quarterback; G. D. Devine '22, star halfback; L. C. Belding '22, end, and F. W. Slater '22, tackle, were lost to the Hawkeyes by graduation.

In the Iowa line, however, there will be C. I. Mead '23 at right guard; P. D. Minick '23, left guard; G. G. Thompson '23, left tackle; Max Kadetsky '23, left end, and John Heldt '23, center. Karl Endelinger '24, former West Point star, will probably be at right tackle. Alexander Johnston '25, and C. J. Kriz '25 are two other possibilities for line positions. At right end, Coach Jones probably will start J. W. Hancock '25, freshman last year. C. E. Nugent '25, D. W. James '24, H. J. Wade '25, J. T. McIntyre '25, and H. A. Moldenhauer '24 are powerful subs who may get into action against the Blue.

Capt. C. C. Locke '23 at full, with C. W. Miller '24 and V. C. Shuttleworth '23 as halfbacks, form the nucleus of a battering backfield for Iowa. L. C. Parkin '25, a capable little field general, probably will be in A. A. Devine's place at quarter. E. T. Rich '23 and K. B. Yerkes '25 are giving him a run for the position. F. J. Jacqua '25 and F. A. White '23 are other strong Hawkeye backs.

Yale's line-up is much in doubt. Coach Jones will probably take the rest of the week experimenting. The Blue eleven has had a lot more practice than the westerners, the latter having been forbidden by Conference ruling to start practice before Sept. 15. That Yale will not be able to present its strongest lineup is certain, as C. M. O'Hearn '24 and C. G. Becket

Rzeschewski Plays
Against Bernstein

Russian Boy Shows Up Strongly in Masters' Chess Tourney

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (Special).—Fourth-round matches are taking place today in the masters' chess tournament at the Chess Club International, and chief interest is centered in the match between Samuel Rzeschewski, the 10-year-old Russian star, and Bernstein. This is the first time that Rzeschewski has appeared in a big tournament against the leading masters, and his playing is being closely watched.

Yesterday Rzeschewski played against Edward Lasker of Chicago, in the third round and so well did the boy play that the game had to be adjourned until tomorrow. Lasker, playing the black side of a queen's pawn opening, caught the boy unexpectedly as early as the ninth move. Confronted by a serious danger, Rzeschewski made the best of it and gave up a pawn. He also lost some time and Lasker had the better of it in every way. Rzeschewski held out for seven hours, after which, with 55 moves recorded, there was an adjournment and Lasker sealed his move. There was then still a fighting chance left for the boy.

Only one game was concluded in the afternoon session and this was won by Charles Jaffe, former New York State champion, against Bernstein, after the latter had obtained an advantage in defending a Ruy Lopez. Turning the tables, Jaffe won by means of an energetic attack in 64 moves.

David Janowski of Paris adopted the Sicilian defense against H. R. Bigelow, former Oxford University player. The latter was at top form and succeeded in outplaying the French champion to the extent of gaining the exchange and then winning after 48 moves.

As expected before the games began, the Giant's outfield proved much superior to that of the Americans. Even William Cunningham showed that he was a better man than L. W. Witt at bat and at least as good in the field. It was unusual in a World Series, by the way, for both teams to call in substitute centerfielders with the frequency which attended these battles.

Ingot Output Greater
Steel ingot production in September was 2,373,770 tons, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute. This compares with 2,214,582 tons in August, 2,487,104 tons in July, and 3,174,740 tons in September, 1921. The high monthly output for 1922 was 2,711,141 tons in May.

MICHIGAN OPENS
WITH A VICTORY

Wolverine's Football Machine Has Everything but a Good Line

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 9 (Special).—The University of Michigan opened its 1922 football season with the Case Scientific School here Saturday and won an easy victory 48 to 0, but the prospects this year are still problematical with the entire center of the line, including the center, two guards, and one tackle lost by graduation. The remainder of the line will be composed of veteran players.

"It is going to be a hard job to fill the holes left vacant by the departed veterans," says Coach F. H. Yost, who is starting his twenty-third year as coach of the Wolverine football squad. "Experienced material for the line is lacking, and before Michigan can become a contender in the Western Conference honors this fall we must develop men to replace H. A. Vick '22, Capt. R. J. Dunne '22, and H. A. Wilson '22, guards, and J. E. Johns '23, tackle, who is ineligible."

Forty candidates reported to Yost at the initial drill, including eight members of the varsity last fall, six varsity substitutes, 14 members of the freshman team, and the remainder green material.

Aside from the four line positions Yost will enter his twenty-third campaign with a veteran backfield, two of the best ends in the Western Conference and one veteran tackle. The backfield will be heavy and speedy, and given a good line should stand out as the best set of backs in the "Big Ten."

In Capt. P. G. Goebel '23 and Bernard Kirk '23 Michigan has two of the best ends in the midwest. Goebel is playing for his third year on the Michigan varsity, is 6 ft. 3 in. tall, and is one of the best receivers of forward passes in the Conference. Kirk, who played on the varsity last season, and is a former Notre Dame star, is one of the best defensive ends in the game, a hard tackler and fast. In addition there is L. B. Curran '24, L. E. Nelsch '24, John Keatley '24, ends, who have proven their worth under fire.

Yost is well fortified with field generals, having I. C. Utend '23, who performed in three of the big games last year; R. T. Knodt '23, a varsity quarterback of experience, and J. M. Keefe '23, who piloted the all-freshman team last year.

For the halfback positions Yost will have H. G. Kipke '24 and P. C. Cappon '23, regular halfbacks last season in addition to Herbert Steger '25, who has been playing a wonderful game in the early scrimmages. W. P. Foster '23 from last year's reserves and F. R. Hierholzer '25, freshman back last season.

D. F. Roby '23, regular varsity fullback, will return with George Dunleavy '23 and J. E. Gunther '23 as alternates.

S. N. Multhead '24, veteran tackle, is the lone survivor of the line which asked no quarter of Conference opponents last season. He is certain of filling his regular position, while E. R. Vandenberg '25, tipping the scales at over 200 pounds, is the logical choice for the other tackle position, unless J. E. Johns '23 gets back into the good graces of the faculty. Other tackle candidates who show promise are S. M. Garfield '23, R. W. Chamberlain '23, M. W. Heath '24, and T. C. Tracey '25.

For the guard positions Yost will have W. J. Van Orden '23, for two years substitute varsity guard; D. M. Swan '23, substitute guard last season, and H. O. Steele '25, freshman end but heavy enough for a good lineman.

At center the three leading candidates are E. R. Slaughter '25, freshman center of a year ago, who appears to have a slight advantage over John Blott '24 and I. C. Blahnik '25. Other line candidates include H. S. White '25, J. H. Allen '24, B. F. Avery '25, G. T. Elliott '23, Henry Martin '23, F. J. Novy '24, A. R. Pyott '25, O. C. Richter '23, R. F. Rosatti '23 and A. E. Spencer '25.

"Michigan cannot have a championship without a line," says Coach Yost, "and our coaching staff will spend most of its entire time in grooming men to play in the forward wall." The schedule follows:

Oct. 7—Case Scientific School at Ann Arbor; 14—Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn.; 21—Ohio State University at Columbus, O.; 28—University of Illinois at Urbana, Ill.
Nov. 4—Michigan Agricultural College at Ann Arbor; 11—Open; 18—University of Wisconsin at Ann Arbor; 25—University of Minnesota at Minneapolis.

HARVARD MAY NAME
A NEW TRACK COACH

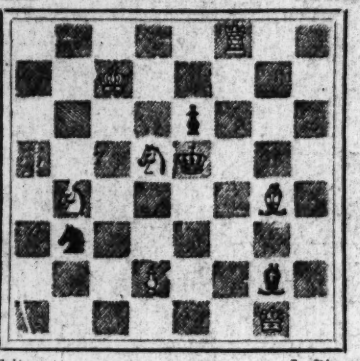
The Harvard advisory track committee is to hold an important meeting at the Harvard Club this evening, at which it is expected that a new varsity coach will be picked to take the place of W. J. Bingham '16, who is to retire from the position this winter in order to enter business. Several men are said to be under consideration and it is hoped that a selection can be agreed upon at tonight's meeting.

Harvard is planning to stage an interscholastic cross-country run this fall. The morning of Nov. 4, the day of the Princeton football game at the Stadium, has been selected as the date. The course will be three miles in length, with the start and finish at the Stadium. All of the high schools in New England will be invited to send representatives. This plan is subject to the approval of the Harvard athletic committee.

Fred Clarke, former big league manager and outfielder, who led Pittsburgh to a world's championship in 1909, was a spectator at the series, having come all the way from his home in Kansas to "cover" it for a Pittsburgh newspaper. Clarke's National League ties still held and he strongly favored the Giants to win. The quality of baseball changes little, he thinks, though new methods are necessarily called into play from time to time and discarded as conditions arise and disappear.

CHESS
By George H. Ballitt

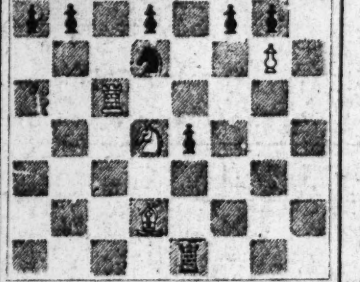
PROBLEM NO. 407
By J. Pospisil 4 Pieces



White Mated in two 7 Pieces

PROBLEM NO. 408
By C. S. Kipping
East Yorks, England

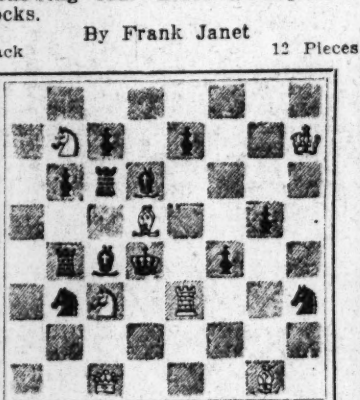
Original: composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor



White Mated in three 7 Pieces

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 406. B-Kt P-K6
No. 408. 1. Kt-B2 P-K6
Prob. Comp. BXP
J. Hartong

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
Showing four Black Bishop self-blocks.
By Frank Janet 12 Pieces



White Mated in two 7 Pieces

NOTES
The first four rounds of the Hastings tournament resulted as follows:
First round—Rubenstein, 0; Aljechin, 1; Yates, 0; Bogoljubow, 1; Tarrasch-Thomas, adjourned.
Second round—Aljechin, 1; Tarrasch, 0; Yates, 0; Thibault, 1; Bogoljubow, 0; Rubenstein, 1.
Third round—Yates, 1; Aljechin, 0; Rubenstein, 1; Tarrasch, 0; Bogoljubow-Thomas, adjourned.
Fourth round—Thomas, 0; Rubenstein, 1; Aljechin, 1; Bogoljubow, 0; Yates-Tarrasch, adjourned.

As will be noted Aljechin beat Rubenstein in the first round, making it his third successive win over the Polish master, the others being at The Hague and London tournament. Judging by their late records Aljechin should be given the preference for any world's championship match with Capablanca.

The women's open tournament at the London congress was won by Miss Price. The table:
1. Miss E. C. Price, London 9½
2. Mrs. R. H. S. Stevenson, London 8½
3. Mrs. S. J. Holloway, London 7½
4. Mrs. R. P. Mitchell, Kingston 6½
5. Mrs. Anderson, Wokingham 6½
6. Miss K. Beskow, Stockholm 5½
7. Mrs. Houlding, Newport 5½
8. Mrs. Sollas, Oxford 5
9. Miss F. Hutchinson-Sterling, Edinburgh 4½
10. Miss Gilchrist, Glasgow 4½
11. Miss E. Abraham, Herne Bay 3½
12. Miss Gooding, Cheltenham 2

Stettin, Germany, reports the formation of the Pomeranian Chess Association with 10 clubs and affiliated to the Deutsche Schachbund.

Spain also is forming a chess federation with headquarters at Madrid, and the Balearic Islands have instituted a regional championship.

Marshall's Chess Club, New York, has reopened in new quarters at 135 W. 12th Street with the following officers: President, A. H. Mann; vice-president, C. E. Kelly; treasurer, Capt. L. R. Berg; secretary, W. H. Turner Jr.

Janowski and M. Schroeder are contesting a match at the Manhattan Chess Club of four games up.

From the London tournament:
Rubenstein Aljechin Aljechin
Poland Russia Poland
White Black White
1. Kt-KB3 P-Q4 23 R-K2 R-Q
2. P-Q4 Kt-KB3 24 R-Q2 R-Q
3. P-B4 P-B3 25 R-Q2 R-Q
4. Kt-B3 P-B3 26 P-R4 Kt-Q4
5. P-Q4 P-B4 27 R-B2 Kt-R6
6. P-K3 P-K2 28 R-Q2 R-Q
7. BxP R-QK5 29 P-R5 P-B3
8. Castles Castles 30 R-K3 PXP
9. Kt-K2 Kt-K2 31 P-B5 P-K4
10. Kt-K13 B-K13 32 R(K3)-Q3 R-R2
11. Kt-R4 P-B4 33 R-Q8 Kt-K5
12. Kt-B3 R-PK1 34 R(Q2)-Q5 R-R3
13. P-P Kt-P 35 R-K13 R-R7
14. Q-K2 Kt-K5 36 R-Pb Kt-B
15. Kt-K1 Kt-K1 37 R-K1ch Kt-R
16. Q-K1 Kt-B3 38 R-Q2ch Kt-K12
17. P-B3 Q-R2 39 R(R2)-R7 R-Q7
18. P-QK1 Q-K4 40 R-R2 R-K5
19. R-R2 Kt-K5 41 B-Q5 Kt-P
20. P-R5 Kt-Q 42 P-P4 P-K6
21. B-K12 B-B6 43 K-K1 K-B

Women Join in a
New Golfing Body

New York County Organization Is Proposed

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Wherever there have been good women golfers, and whenever a district has been noted for the interest in the game shown by women, there has been a local golf organization for women only. So it is encouraging to hear of the proposed body for furthering the interests of women's golf in Westchester County of this State, and apparently within a short time an active and helpful association will take its place with the Women's Eastern Golf Association, the Women's Golf Association of Boston, and the other exclusively women's golf bodies. The plan is not to have the county alliance one of the clubs, but of individual women golfers; to raise the standard of playing by staging tournaments, as well as to generally stimulate interest and create more women players.

No question, this is the day of golf associations, for they do more good than can be imagined, and this applies most of all where women are concerned, because they always have been sort of in the backwater of the golfing stream. And when the present association is reaping benefits there is no doubt that New Jersey and Long Island will bestir themselves to the interest of women golfers to an equal extent with Westchester County. Organization proper of the new body will take place on Oct. 18, when the sponsors will meet for a tourney at Westchester Country Club, Rye.

Mrs. S. S. Laird of Wykagyl, Mrs. G. Studwell of Ardsley, Mrs. C. J. Fraser, Green Meadow; Mrs. Myra Patterson and Mrs. R. P. Thompson, Westchester-Biltmore, are the original sponsors. A board of governors already has been named as follows: Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Tappan Fairchild. The executive committee named is Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Mrs. E. C. Holston and Mrs. G. D. Wood.

BARNES AND HAGEN
VS. BRITISH STARS

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Oct. 10.—J. M. Barnes, former American open golf champion, and W. C. Hagen, British open titleholder, will pair up today in a 36-hole exhibition match with Abe Mitchell and George Duncan, British professional stars.

Hagen was substituted for Eugene Sarazen, American open champion. Hagen and Barnes have triumphed over Mitchell and Duncan in matches both in the United States and England during the past year.

GAME OF BASEBALL
IN ITS ASCENDANCY

Commissioner Landis Says the One Need Is to Take Advantage of Present Position

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (Special).—The future of baseball can be conjectured only by weighing conditions past and present, in the belief of the game's highest authority, Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis. Baseball, which he holds, is still by all odds the national sport, has entered upon a great wave of popularity—the biggest it has ever known. It remains only for the players, club owners and league officials, Mr. Landis asserts, to justify the favor toward which the game has sprung, and this can be done by working together toward a still further moral and artistic development.

"Naturally I haven't much to say," the commissioner began when pressed for his views by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I'm not a player or a club owner but just a judge sitting on a bench, as you might say—with a whole favorite sport of a people on which to pass decisions. And a judge, you know, must maintain a pretty even keel, and say nothing that may be taken as partial to any element under his jurisdiction. 'I had started to say 'partial to any faction,' but factions in baseball, I have reason to believe, are a thing of the past. The game is a smooth-working unit—not all the ruffies have been ironed out, that is quite true, but steady progress is being made in the right direction. That's the best possible sign. Without harmony within, there can't be a great deal of success in competition with outside enterprises."

"The present is a period of the right kind of reaction in baseball, with all the old interest and enthusiasm returned and much more heaped on. We are riding on a wave of popularity such as no sport, I believe, ever before enjoyed. Look at the world series. Was ever such sporting enthusiasm rampant in a city? And out in St. Louis, before the pennant races were over, you could hear nothing but baseball all hours of the day. The game appeals to every class now; men, women, and even the smallest of children enjoy it. I tell you there has never been anything in all the game's history to compare with this season."

"Wasn't it a wonderful fight between the Giants and the Yankees, though? I never saw keener or better played games. Oh, I can't tell you about the tactical wisdom or blunders. Of the latter, I don't even know that there were any. An opinion is only an opinion, you know, and mine are on baseball matters apart from the field of play. The players decide things there. But, as a spectator, I judge it was a remarkable series."

Circulation of
The
Christian Science Monitor

The average daily net paid circulation of The Christian Science Monitor for the six months ended October 1, 1922, was 53,593.

During these six months there has been a steady increase, as shown below:

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| April | 45,213 |
| May | 47,254 |
| June | 48,843 |
| July | 53,793 |
| August | 61,100 |
| September | 65,197 |

Latest circulation figures, and information as to advertising rates, may at all times be had from any of the following offices:

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

The Industrious Arnold Bennett's
New Play at the Regent, London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 12.—THEATERGOERS in London are offered a new play by Arnold Bennett, "Body and Soul," at the Regent Theater. The cast: Blanche Nixon, Nan Marriott Watson, Lady Mab Infold, Viola Tree, Mrs. Clews, Dora Gregory, Edith Tunnell, Doris Ormond, Parloviand, Hilda Davies, Aaron Draper, Martin Walker, Ezra Clews, Charles Groves, Procopio, Balliol Holloway, Walter, Michael Hogan, A Voice from the Crowd, Arthur Douglas.

Arnold Bennett is a super-journalist and a captain of industry. As the former he will try his hand at anything, paragraph, descriptive, editorial, special correspondence, short story, feuilleton, novel, play. He will do anything once. And he will at least undertake not to be dull. He is today's greatest captain of industry in the word-spinning business and like other captains he is gradually staking a claim in all the necessary subsidiary industries. Nowadays he is not merely writing plays. At the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, of which he is a director, and now at the old Easton Theater of Varieties, reconstructed and renamed "The Regent," he is also engaged in financing and producing plays, and running theaters.

The syndicate which is Arnold Bennett is a complete whole—books, plays, theaters and all. Each part of him lives to some extent by taking in the other's washing. Even in the futuristic sitting room in "Body and Soul," just produced at the Regent, he helps the Lyric Theater part of him along with a futuristic advertisement of "The Beggar's Opera." And while everything he does is an entity, it is also the raw material of the next thing he does. In his novel, "The Regent," his favorite character "the Card" comes to London in middle life and acquires a theater, The Regent, where he makes a second fortune. So now Arnold Bennett, returned to London in middle life, is having his own plays produced in The Regent. There you are.

His Intensive Methods

When he was a boy Arnold Bennett said he would live in Paris and marry a Frenchwoman when he was 40. He lived in Paris and married a very charming French lady when he was 40. Thus he acquired a useful reputation for being a strong silent man whose iron will secured whatever prize it aimed at. With his characteristic devastating candor Arnold Bennett has admitted that he does those things in a spirit of bravado for the sake of the momentary effect and that he is as much astonished as anybody when occasionally they come off. Never mind. Whatever he does is the raw material of the next thing he does. Next time he will write a novel round a man who wrote a novel round a man who bought a theater and produced his own plays and then did it himself. If this is slightly confusing, so is "Body and Soul."

The applause at the close of the first performance of "Body and Soul" was hearty though not wildly enthusiastic. This should encourage The Regent Theater adventurers for this sort of reception often precedes a good long run. The play is as unexpected, as much abreast of the times, as much in the swim—in all the swims—as Lady Mab Infold says in the first act—as one expects from the author. Lady Mab Infold (Miss Viola Tree) is a modern type—the aristocratic young, very young, lady with an abnormal faculty for self-advertisement, whose photograph appears in every illustrated paper and whose name, who, she says, puts things "on the map." Who, she says, couldn't blow her nose without its getting into the Daily Mirror, whose engagement "knocked the peace treaty all to bits," who, in short, is the news. In the play she is engaged on her latest bid, studying under the guidance of an engaging hump, Professor Procopio, his theory of the transfer of personalities from one body to another. Enter Blanche Nixon, typewriting agent (Miss Nan Marriott Watson), a female Card from the Five Towns, a "professional" in the art of getting her own way—in which art Lady Mab is revealed as a mere amateur—with three accents which she uses according to the requirements of the business and the philosophical conviction that "one thing leads to another."

Produces His Own Play

Mab decides it would be a great prank if Procopio by his arts could make Blanche believe that she had exchanged personalities with Lady Mab, and if Blanche, under the illusion that she was Lady Mab, should lay the foundation stone of the new health institute at Bursley, with Lady Mab in attendance as secretary. Procopio thinks he has fooled the two young women into thinking they have exchanged personalities. Lady Mab thinks she has fooled Procopio and Blanche. Blanche knows she has fooled them both. And one thing leads to another. Lady Mab is first amused, then startled, finally hysterical as Blanche makes speeches from the Mayoral balcony at Bursley (with a cheering, hooting "crowd" distributed through the stalls after the Guitry fashion), gives away the remnant of Lady Mab's fortune to the new health institute and makes love to Lady Mab's fiancé Aaron Draper (Martin Walker), a matter-of-fact manufacturing chemist. The upshot is that Lady Mab breaks off her engagement as suddenly as she contracted it and goes off to recover her fortune by giving lectures—at \$1000 a lecture and expenses—in America, which she will soon come to think "is what Columbus discovered America for." Blanche and Aaron are left talking in the Lancashire dialect with a happy ending not too obtrusively in the offing.

Arnold Bennett suffers from an almost too great facility in play writing. Effective contrasts come too easily to him. The futuristic sitting

room in the Grand Babylon Hotel is set against the Mayor's sitting room in Bursley, where the curtains are not changed because Lady Mab was a visitor but because it was the day for changing them. Lady Mab, statuette and hectic, is well contrasted with her fiancé Aaron, the phlegmatic manufacturing chemist. Mr. Bennett is up to all the tricks of exits and entrances. Blanche is an effective character as the all-conquering feminine Card.

Mr. Bennett gives the impression, however, of doing it all so easily that he does not trouble about the humble but indispensable art of pruning and compression. And one always remembers with Arnold Bennett that the Card made a reputation by shocking the Five Towns and that Cardism sometimes falls flat in London, which is not so easily shocked as the Five Towns. However, Mr. Bennett made one desperate effort last night, and succeeded in shocking his audience. He might use his pruning pencil on this if he likes.

But if the play dragged a little on the first night, the acting was partly responsible. Miss Viola Tree is an experienced London actress and should never have been so word faulty. The prompter's voice resounded through the stalls. Some of her long speeches, in which she strode about, waving her arms and visibly trying to remember reminded one of early attempts on the movies to synchronize a gramophone with the actions on the screen—the gramophone generally blurring forth when the characters' mouths were shut, and vice versa. But Miss Tree's conception of her part, though perhaps slightly exaggerated, was just right. "Body and Soul" is not comedy, farce, or burlesque. It is one of the exclusive products of the Bennett organization—what Arnold Bennett calls his "fantasies"—and the part should be fantastic. As Miss Tree played it, it was certainly most amusing.

Miss Nan Marriott Watson, the young actress who helped to write and made a hit in the name part of "Lass O'Laughter" was slightly overpowered by the anxiety of filling an

important leading part as an all-conquering feminine "Card" so quickly but played with much spirit and very charmingly. With experience she may become a great character actress. In the third act, in his own territory, Bennett naturally scores a bull's eye every time, and Charles Groves as Ezra Clews, Mayor of Bursley, and Dora Gregory as Mrs. Clews, give two most effective Five Towns studies, especially effective by con-

National Popular Theater at the
Palace of the Trocadero in ParisParis, Sept. 14
Special Correspondence

THE other day, when passing by the palace of the Trocadero, that imposing edifice in oriental style, standing at the head of a magnificent park and originally built for an exposition, our eye caught sight of a poster which was headed, National Popular Theater of the Trocadero. Underneath, on a single line, F. Gémier, director. This was exceedingly interesting. Firmin Gémier is no lesser person than that dynamic personage of big and original ideas, who directs with so much ability the Théâtre National de l'Odéon and about whom we have heard a great deal lately in the newspapers.

Frankly we were interested; we wanted to know more about this new idea of a national popular theater for the people. So we started in on a little investigation which led first, to our meeting the very courteous general manager of the theater, who in turn arranged a meeting for us with Gémier himself. It was very evident that they were keen that people in America should know about what they were doing.

Value as Education

It was in the afternoon, during a rehearsal, that we were received by Firmin Gémier, at the Odéon. The actor-manager impressed us as a man of ability and great inspiration, with much individualism which reached out way above the ordinary. Simple and kindly in manner, he looks at the theater as an agent of immense value in the education of the people. The theater of today, the theater closed in between walls and a roof with a platform, is not the real theater, he contends. As it is, it is only for the privileged few to see a really good performance. It was in the seventeenth century that the theater departed from its true tradition and lost its significance when it moved inside of a structure. How can the theater, said Mr.

Gémier, fulfill its proper function in its present state? How can it perform the educational rôle that belongs to it in the same manner that the newspaper or the school does?

The theater must be given its real meaning. Thought must be turned back to what a useful instrument the theater was in the days of the Greeks. In those days it conveyed a knowledge of all the arts to the thousands that came to see a performance. It assembled sculpture, music, architecture, drawing, the drama, etc. Continuing he said that he thought that the theater should also be used as an instrument to lessen the hates and suspicions which have been so rampant since the close of the war.

Firmin Gémier is not one of those managers who has his eye solely on the box office. His ideals are on a high plane of thought and are not confined to France alone but extend to all those countries that would be ready to receive the idea of education by the theater of the masses. It remains for the future to determine, of course, if his ideas can be completely realized.

A Limited Subsidy

So far, the National Popular Theater has only been receiving a limited subsidy from the Government as they are more or less working under a handicap as regards stage settings, as the one of the Trocadero is not adapted for the productions that they give. Nevertheless the hope is cherished that the start that has been made is but the beginning of an enterprise which once really understood and appreciated will receive recognition by the nation as a part of its educational life and thus receive the widespread support it deserves.

The National Popular Theater is primarily designed to make accessible to all, the repertoire of the four large national theaters, the Comédie-Française, the Opéra, the Opéra-Comique and the Odéon. The combination could be achieved of a generous program that would be artistically educational and a furthering of the social union idea, to which much time and thought has been given by M. Gémier. That there would be difficulties when these projects were first launched, was of course foreseen. Before the people could be given the real theater to which they have a right, many problems would have to be overcome.

It was on Nov. 11, 1920 that the National Popular Theater was inaugurated during the fêtes organized to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Republic. Success immediately attended the performances and from that date the audiences have been increasing in their number and have become more and more enthusiastic. It has been to full packed houses that the Ninth Symphony, the "Damnation of Faust," "Tannhäuser," etc., were given. We forgot to mention that the National Popular Theater is an idea

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Mr. Nigel Playfair

The Eastman Theater Opens in Rochester, N. Y.



Photo by Hagelstein Bros., N. Y.

Photo by De Witt Ward, N. Y.

Photo by Hagelstein Bros., N. Y.

Three of the Mural Paintings in the Eastman Theater Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Left, "Dramatic Music," and Right, "Pastoral Music," Both Painted by Barry Faulkner; Center, "Festival Music," Painted by Ezra Winter

trast with the hectic futurism of Lady Mab and her Grand Babylon suite, Balliol Holloway as Procopio and Martin Walker as Aaron Draper make a good best of their parts.

A dramatic criticism should not altogether give away the story of a play but should suggest it with its atmosphere so that the reader can decide if he wants to see it. Was this criticism late in getting on to the play? So were the management of the Regent—nearly half an hour late. Is it somewhat wandering and confused—so was the play. On the other hand, if it does not bring out the fact that the play was entertaining, amusing and full of witty digs at all sorts of topical humbugs—well, it was so.

R. J. P.

which has been in the thoughts of a few for quite a while. Three men in this small group are Roman Rolland, Robert de Flers, and Firmin Gémier. The motive is to make the classics better known among the masses by giving plays, opera, operettas and symphony concerts at a price within the reach of the most moderate purse. The beauty of the whole thing is that all productions and concerts are given by the premier artists of the country, drawing their casts, as has been just previously stated, from the four large state-subsidized theaters. It is said that the Thursday classic matinees for school children have been especially enthusiastically received by the teachers and masters.

M. Gémier and his colleagues feel very much encouraged in their efforts so far to really give the people something worth while, something that will really become a part of their lives and help lift their thoughts to more progressive channels of thinking.

Just now, this need is not, however, seen by every one. It is the task of these gentlemen to endeavor to do this by patient and systematic striving. And when the day of recognition by all does arrive the National Popular Theater has it in mind not only to be satisfied with asking the public to witness its lyric and dramatic performances but will invite it to elaborate and collective festive occasions for "everyone," as Jean Jacques Rousseau has put it, "will meet each other, love one another, so that all may be more closely united." It will be a union of all citizens, one of peace and activity, while the National Popular Theater will become what it is truly meant to be, the Theater of the People. At any rate this is what Gémier and his colleagues think.

Encouraged by the success of his "Abraham Lincoln" (which had London for months on end) Mr. John Drinkwater will soon have a quartet of dramas ready for the English stage. Each of these is practically finished, and each is written round an historical figure. One deals with the career of Robert E. Lee, and is a sort of companion drama to the author's "Lincoln." The first of the projected series to be presented is another version, expanded with a prologue, of his "Mary Stuart" tragedy which has already been seen in New York. Its London production has just opened at the Everyman Theater. The other two dramas in Mr. Drinkwater's portfolio are concerned respectively with Robert Burns and Cromwell. In this latter, the principal part will be allotted to Henry Ainley.

THEATRICAL

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JULIA SANDERSON
IN
TANGERINE

"DEDICATED TO the Enrichment of Community Life," is the inscription over the portal of the Eastman Theater, Rochester, N. Y., recently given by George Eastman to the University of Rochester. The building, which also provides a suitable home for the Eastman School of Music, occupies most of a block on Main and Gibbs Streets, in the heart of the business district. Besides an auditorium almost as capacious as the Hippodrome, New York, the building contains Kilbourn Hall, which is suitable for chamber concerts and little theater productions. There are two very large organs in the building and several small ones for student use.

Motion picture presentation, accompanied by musical features and a symphony orchestra of 56 pieces, will be given every day but Wednesday, when there will be concerts by the best vocalists and instrumental virtuosos available in America, visiting orchestras and conductors, and the Eastman Theater orchestra.

It is estimated that \$4,770,000 has already been expended upon the undertaking, viewing the theater and school of music as one. More than 1300 students are now taking advantage of the opportunities the school presents. The school maintains a collection of musical instruments valued at \$35,000, which are loaned to children who desire to study music in the public schools and who cannot afford to purchase instruments for

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

SHUBERT
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Eves. at 8:15
Mats. Wed., Thurs. (Col. Day), Fri. & Sat.
SIR HARRY LAUDER
In New and Old Favorites
Co. of Clever Entertainers
Direction WM. MORRIS
Nights \$2.50 to 50c
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Week of Oct. 9 at 2 and 8. Tel. Beach 1724
Order of appearance of Stars:
2:15 Anderson & Yule 8:15
2:30 Jess Ligonati 8:30
2:45 Stanley & Birnes 8:45
2:55 AL & FANNY STEEDMAN 9:00
3:00 FRITZ SCHIFF 9:15
3:15 MORAN & WAGNER 9:30
3:30 BLOSSOM SEELEY 9:45
3:55 MAY & ARDINE 10:00
4:15 Robert's Leaping Canine 10:15

COLONIAL
Eves. at 8. Mats.
COLUMBUS DAY MAT. NEXT THURS.
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
IRVING BERLIN'S
MUSIC BOX REVUE
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
WM. COLLIER, FLORENCE MOORE,
JOE STANLEY, IVY SAWYER, ETHELIND
TERRY, SOLLY WARD
and THE MUSIC BOX GUYS

HOLLIS
Eves. at 8:15. Mats.
COLUMBUS DAY MAT. NEXT THURS.
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
FRANCINE LARRIMORE
In RACHEL CROTHER'S Great Comedy
"NICE PEOPLE"

Even. at 8:10
Mats. Tues., Thurs.,
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ST. JAMES
Eves. 8:15
MATS. 2:15
EXCEPT MON. THUR.
BOSTON STOCK COMPANY
"THE BOSS"

practice purposes. This activity has built up a tremendous interest throughout the city.

The theater aims to serve as a laboratory and clinic through which the problems confronting the purveyor of low-priced popular entertainment may be solved to the end that the character of entertainment proffered the masses during its hours of relaxation may be improved, refined and undergo evolution that will establish good music as an everyday need that will be supplied every day as a matter of course.

Refinement and good taste are reflected in every feature. Even so mundane a fixture as the box office is a product in bronze from the shop of a Fifth Avenue silversmith. Ezra Winter and Barry Faulkner have each contributed four murals illustrating various phases of music. Maxfield Parrish is executing an example of his art. Although there will be a subscribers' magazine for those who contribute \$150 a year for each seat desired (in addition to the regular box office charge), the best seats are in the balcony. Architecture and decorative scheme have both been designed to afford the best view from these cheaper seats. The great promenade opening from this level (there is one a city block in length on each level) houses an art exhibition that is changed monthly through arrangement with art collectors and museums. Each hanging is provided with an explanatory plate that includes a brief biography of the painter.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

Empire Theatre, B'way, 46th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
HENRY MILLER
RUTH CHATTERTON
In Henry Battelle's Masterly Play
"LA TENDRESSE"
"A big play, a great play, its theme the essence of life—may bigger than life itself; for it is love."

VANDERBILT W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Torch-Bearers" is a play of redemption of life as Ibsen's "Ghosts" or "A Doll's House" or "The Master Builder" is being acted.—J. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.
"THE TORCH-BEARERS"
BY GEORGE KELLY

49th St. Theat. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
Super Mystery Play!
WHISPERING WIRES
"Whispering Wires" is a far better play than "The Bat." It is really it is the best mystery play this reviewer has ever seen.—Frank Leo Shurt, Christian Science Monitor.

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2D YEAR. ORIGINAL CAST
NOW AT
JOLSON'S 59TH ST.
Theat. at 7th Ave. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Col's Day & Sat.

CASINO 26th & B'way. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
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Eves. 8:30 Mats. Col's Day and Saturday
SELWYN THEATRE, W. 42 St.
BARNEY BERNARD and
ALEXANDER CARR in
a new comedy
"PARTNERS AGAIN"

By Montague Glass and Jerome Eckert. Goodman Press. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.
SAM HARRIS Theat., W. 42 St. Eves. 8:15
H. HARRIS Presents a Prime Baby
"LAUREN PLENTIFUL"—TELEGRAM
"IT'S A BOY"

"The Audience Took it to Its Heart."—Pittsburgh
By WILLIAM ANTHONY McGUIRE
CORT West 45th St. Eves. at 8:15
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
WALLACE and MARY
EDDINGER NASH
in "CAPTAIN APPLEJACK"

FULTON 46 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30
Special Price Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
EDWARD ROTGE Presents
"ORANGE BLOSSOMS"

A ROLL-ROYCE MUSICAL PLAY
TIMES SQ. W. 42d Street
SMASHING COMEDY HIT
THE EXCITERS
with ALLAN DETMERS
and TULLYAN BARKHEAD
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

BELMONT THEATRE, West 48
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Saturday.
★ THE BIG HIT! KEMPY
with GRANT MITCHELL
and
FRAZEE WEST 42d St. Eves. 8:30
3 Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30
"You will enjoy this farce."—Alma Dale.
WILLIAM COURTENAY
"Her Temporary Husband" By Ed. Poulton

CAT NATIONAL THEA.
AND THE ANARY
41st St. W. of B'WAY
Bry. 1564. EVES. 8:30
Mats. Wed., Col's Day & Sat.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Eves. at 8:30
Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
ANNE NICHOLS' LAUGHING SUCCESS
"ABIE'S IRISH ROSE"

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DAILY MATINEES 2ND NIGHTS 8:15

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Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Greenwich Village Follies
Fourth Annual Production

THE HOME FORUM

"Poor Inoffensive Gay"

WHEN I wrote in this column a while ago about John Gay, I restricted my notes to the "Beggar's Opera." He has, however, been on the whole so shadowy a figure of late years that few people realize how much else of interest there is in the two small volumes that comprise his Works; and many readers may be surprised to hear that for some three years (1727-1729) his reputation, as Mr. Edmund Gosse says, "almost equaled Pope's."

The modern impression of Gay is derived chiefly from Macaulay's contemptuous reference to him in the essay on Addison, in which he is dismissed as a feeble toady and ladies' pet. Like many of Macaulay's estimates this one, though containing a grain of truth, was written more with a desire to be amusing than to be accurate. Dr. Johnson, in the Lives of the Poets, says merely that Gay "was the general favorite of the association of wits" (Pope, Swift, Arbuthnot, and the rest); but that they "regarded him as a play-fellow rather than as a partner, and treated him with more fondness than respect." And in another place he adds: "Gay is represented as a man easily incited to hope, and deeply depressed when his hopes were disappointed. This is not the character of a hero; but it may naturally imply something more generally welcome, a soft and civil companion."

Pope says that "he was of a timid temper, and fearful of giving offence to the great," but that "he was a natural man, without design, who spoke what he thought and just as he thought it." It is at least something to his credit that almost alone among Pope's friends, he remained a friend lifelong, "without abatement on either part." He seems to have been a simple and merry soul, sanguine of temperament, but given to spells of despondency; sensitive to slights, and prospering under approbation and success. He was a lovable man, although (or, perhaps, we should say, because) he was not a dominant personality; and I think that we may conclude that in a group of dominant personalities he seemed mediocre, and that, like many other writers, he was more valiant with his pen than with his tongue.

He knew his own weaknesses well enough, and he realized that one of them was a desire for popularity and a too pliant and complaisant disposition. In one of his best and best-known fables (The Hare and Many Friends), he writes:

"A Hare who, in a civil way,
Complied with every thing we GAY,
Was haunted by all the bestial train
Who haunt the wood or graze the plain;
Her care was never to offend,
And every creature was her friend."
But when she finds herself in

trouble and appeals to her friends for aid, each politely refers her to another. I have some old prints of Gay which show a smooth-shaven, somewhat Irish face, with fine eyes, a short nose, full lips, and a full, but not strong chin. He wears his own hair, which is curly, and dresses plainly. Altogether a good-looking man, and likable. The face seems to me to suggest what in fact he was, a poet more original in projecting than in executing, and one inclined to be careless in the details of workmanship and given to too rapid composition. He was certainly prolific in novel ideas, but not especially eminent in carrying them out.

Besides inventing the "ballad opera," which has proved ever since one of the most popular forms of entertainment, he wrote three other works that can still be read with some pleasure. To take the smallest first, his "Sweet William's Farewell to Black-Eyed Susan," set to music by Richard Leveridge, is not only one of the best loved of songs, but is such good poetry of a quaintly artificial kind that Palgrave included it in the Golden Treasury. The other two are "The Shepherd's Week" and "Trivia; or, The Art of Walking the Streets of London." Of the "Shepherd's Week," Mr. Gosse says that though it was written to ridicule sentimental pastoral, it still "in its gentle way was so excellent that it has survived not as a parody but as veritably the best collection of bucolics produced in the Augustan era, and none the worse for its humor." Certainly, no poem of the time is so full of rustic simplicity and country lore. In the part entitled "Thursday; or, The Spell," Hobnolia, seeking to persuade herself that Lubberkin loves her, resorts to all those devices which still linger among children on Halloween:

"This lady-fly I take from off the grass
Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass.
Fly, lady-bird; north, south, or east,
Or west,
Fly where the man is found that I love best.
He leaves my hand; see to the west he's flown,
To call my true-love from the faithless town.
This mellow pippin which I pare around,
My shepherd's name shall flourish on the ground:
I fling the unbroken paring o'er my head,
Upon the grass a perfect L is read:
Yet on my heart a fairer L is seen
Than what the paring marks upon the green."

And so on, and so on. Strangely enough, the joke of making pastoral shepherds and shepherdesses talk like country bumpkins has, by its very realism, kept this poem alive after a hundred others seriously conceived have perished.

The "Trivia" just missed being a notable "document" of contemporary life and manners, worthy to be named along with the prints of Hogarth. If Gay had only not been misled into introducing much claptrap of allegory and classical allusion, his sprightly little itinerary might now be as much read as some of Steele's delightful rambles about the London streets. With all its faults of taste it is still a pleasing transcript. The passage concerning the street-cries will serve as a sample of the style:

"Hark! how the streets with treble voices ring,
To sell the bounteous product of the spring:
Sweet-smelling flowers, and elder's early bud . . .
And when June's thunder cools the sultry skies,
E'en Sundays are profaned by mackerel cries.
Walnuts the fruiterer's hand, in autumn, stain,
Blue plums and juicy pears augment his gain;
Next oranges the longing boys entice
To trust their copper fortunes to the dice.
When rosemary, and bays, and poet's crown,
Are hawked in frequent cries through all the town,
Then judge the festival of Christmas near,
Christmas! the joyous period of the year.
Now with bright holly all your temples strow,
With laurel green, and sacred mistletoe."

Gay was a second-rate author, of course; and yet, as Johnson puts it, "there are many writers read with more reverence to whom such merit of originality cannot be imputed."

R. M. G.

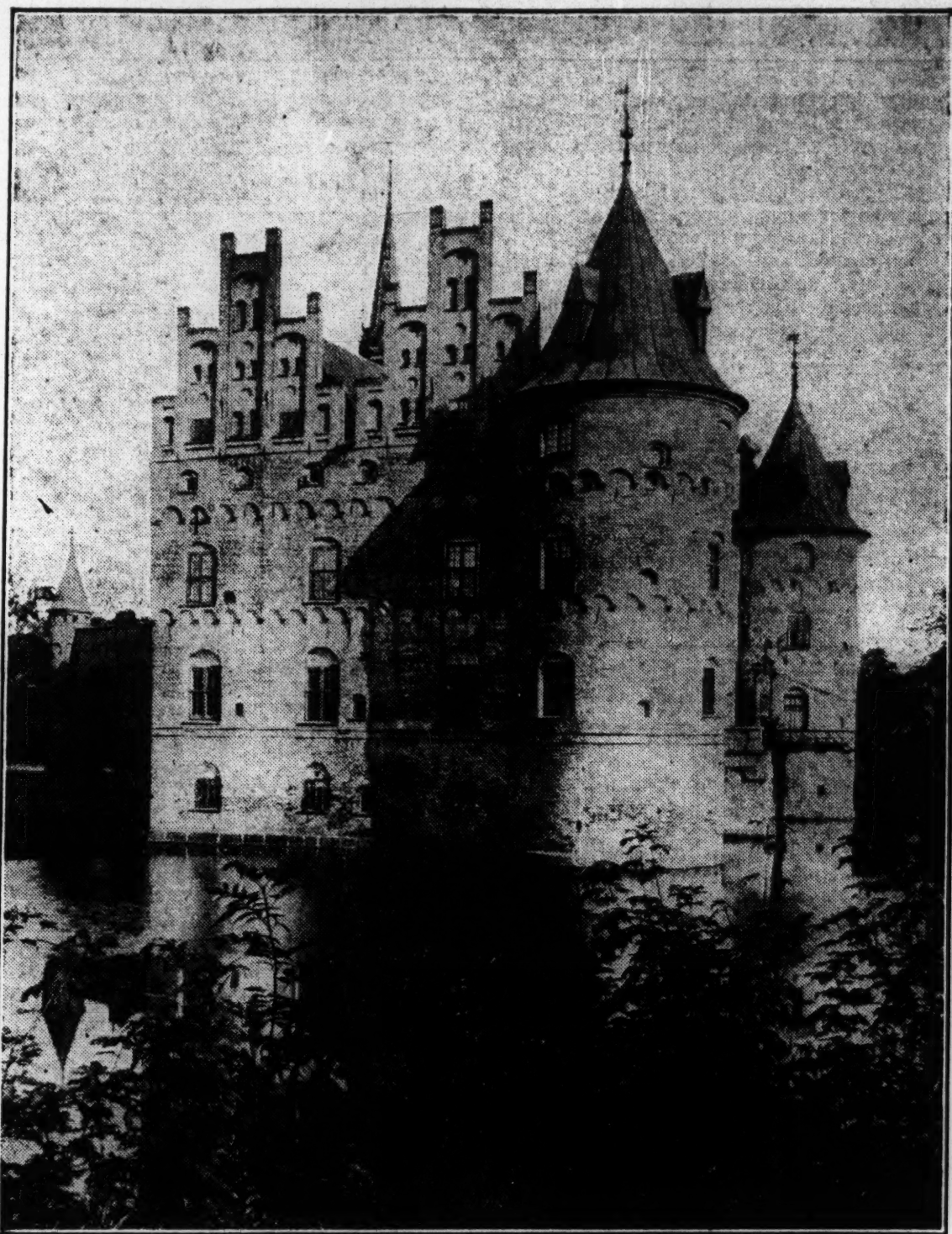
Conscience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Through hoary centuries, forgotten now,
I made my home with man;
For, by the Godhead's plan,
Did I the truer self with light endow.

Then, with the lapse of years and growth of greed
And service done to sense,
My penance did commence:
Man after man my banishment decreed.

The world, self-blinded by its sun of gold,
Self-righteous and self-led,
Ignored the pleas I fled
And from my prayer for warmth turned proud and cold.

So, worn with wandering long in moor and mart,
I knew not where to go.
But, as I faltered, lo!
A little child threw open wide his heart.
Warwick James Price,



Egeskov, a Famous Danish Castle

A PART from the historic interest and the romance which cling to so many of these ancient fifteenth and sixteenth century castles of the Danish nobility, some of them possess singular architectural merit and picturesque beauty.

This is true of the famous rural castle of Egeskov, like so many other stately homes from that period located in the rich and beautiful Danish island of Fyn. It was built by Frants Brockenhuis, a nobleman whose descendants still hold a distinguished position in Denmark, and one of the wings bears the date 1554. It was built for defensive purposes, in a lake on piles and a characteristic feature is the style of its gables which are step-shaped, maintaining the straight lines of Gothic origin, which are found in a number of ancient Danish village churches. The corner towers are round with conical roofs. The staircase tower on the courtyard side of the main building has the same kind of gable as this latter.

Egeskov is built on a granite foundation and there is the typical and very decorative frieze with its rounded arches between the first and the second story, carried round the whole of the building, including the corner towers. Of this well-defined and in many respects very complete and interesting type, there are about half a dozen well-preserved examples. It is in its main aspects purely medieval, a kind of aftermath from a boisterous age, although the influence of the Renaissance in some instances had begun to show in the more decorative treatment of details, such as fireplaces and doorways, for instance. It was reserved, however, for the succeeding generation to welcome this grand and powerful movement, as evidenced in all its fullness and beauty in Kronborg and other royal Danish castles, from which most of the essentials of a stronghold and fortress are absent.

People Necessary to a Tale

I have always held the old-fashioned opinion that the primary object of a work of fiction should be to tell a tale and I have never believed that the novelist who properly performed this first condition of his art was in danger, on that account, of neglecting the delineation of character—for this plain reason, that the effect produced by any narrative of events is essentially dependent, not on the events themselves, but on the human interest which is directly connected with them. It may be possible in novel-writing to present character without telling a story; but it is not possible to tell a story successfully without presenting characters; their existence . . . being the sole condition on which a story can be effectively told. The only narrative which can hope to lay a strong hold on the attention of readers is a narrative which interests them about men and women—for the perfectly obvious reason that they are men and women themselves.—Wilkie Collins.

What, indeed, does not that word "cheerfulness" imply? It means a contented spirit; it means a pure heart; it means a kind and loving disposition; it means humility and charity; it means a generous appreciation of others, and a modest opinion of self.—Thackeray.

"Les Biens Durables"

Ecrit pour The Christian Science Monitor

SI VOUS perdiez toute votre fortune, que vaudriez-vous? Cette question que renfermait, il y a quelques années, une certaine publication, fit que bien des gens se mirent à déterminer leur juste valeur. Est-il possible de penser dans les termes appliqués aux possessions matérielles pour estimer à leur juste valeur ces grands personnages de l'histoire, hommes et femmes, qui ont aidé le monde dans sa marche vers l'Esprit? Le pouvoir qu'ils avaient de donner se bornait-il à l'argent? Quelles sont les véritables richesses? Consistent-elles dans la compréhension du réel ou bien dans quelque acquisition extérieure? Pouvons-nous perdre quelque chose de ce qui nous appartient réellement? Ce que nous possédons véritablement peut-il se détruire ou s'épuiser par l'usage? A quel point se recourir pour faire face aux vicissitudes de la vie? Ces questions, et quantité d'autres, se présentent tout naturellement.

Dans son épître aux Hébreux St. Paul parle de biens "meilleures et qui durent toujours" et dans le livre des Proverbes, on nous dit: "Avec moi sont les richesses et la gloire, Les biens durables et la justice." Ce doit être quelque degré de compréhension par rapport à la durabilité et à la continuité des richesses et de la substance véritable qui permet aux enfants d'Israël, pendant ces quarante ans, dans le désert, de trouver leur subsistance quotidienne sous forme de manne, et de conserver chacun leur vêtement si bien qu'il ne s'était "point usé." De pareils exemples font supposer une loi encore peu comprise jusqu'à présent par l'humanité. Le prophète devait avoir entrevu cette loi quand il assura à la veuve que la farine ne s'épuiserait pas dans le vase de terre et que l'huile ne manquerait pas dans la cruche. La compréhension complète de l'opération et de l'application de la loi spirituelle en ce qui concerne les besoins humains fit que Christ Jésus se vit à même de nourrir la foule avec des pains et des poissons, et de donner à ses disciples les indications qui leur permirent de trouver les didrachmes dans la bouche d'un poisson.

A notre époque, alors que le génie de l'homme s'exerce à inventer des moyens de destruction, il faut assurément que l'humanité cherche un sens d'existence impérissable, durable et permanent; alors qu'en une nuit, apparemment, les fortunes "se font des ailes, Comme l'aigle qui s'envole," il est bon de tâcher d'obtenir les "biens durables." A la page 468 de "Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures," Mrs. Eddy définit la substance comme on la comprend dans la Science Chrétienne. "La substance," dit-elle, "est ce qui est éternel et incapable de discordance et de décomposition. La Vérité, la Vie et l'Amour sont sub-

stance, dans le sens où les Ecritures emploient ce mot dans l'Épître aux Hébreux: "La substance des choses qu'on espère, l'évidence de celles qu'on ne voit pas." Esprit, synonyme d'Entendement, d'Âme, ou de Dieu, est la seule substance véritable. L'univers spirituel, y compris l'homme individuel, est une idée composée, reflétant la substance divine de l'Esprit." On comprendra aisément qu'à mesure qu'une personne acquiert, à la lumière de cette définition, un vrai sens de l'homme en tant que substance—c'est-à-dire, en tant que reflétant la substance divine,—pas à pas, elle atteindra à la compréhension de tout ce qui a trait au moi réel en tant que permanent, indestructible et harmonieux.

Peut-être l'Amour fournit-il l'exemple le plus facilement compris de la nature inépuisable de la vraie ressource. Un père ou une mère ayant l'esprit droit craindra-t-il jamais de n'avoir pas assez d'amour pour en témoigner à chacun de ses enfants en particulier? De la même manière, la Science Chrétienne révèle que tout bien est inépuisable, toujours présent et suffisant. Elle enseigne qu'en donnant avec intelligence, nous n'enlevons ni ne séparons le bien de nous-mêmes, mais nous réfléchons la suffisance absolue de notre créateur; et qu'en nous servant du bien, nous ne l'épuisons ni ne le consommons, mais nous utilisons les ressources de l'Entendement infini, divin. Pareil don et pareil usage augmentent notre capacité pour le bien, et nous met en état de recevoir davantage du trésor du Père céleste.

L'homme spirituel, étant éternellement l'image de Dieu, est actuellement complet, parfait et pleinement satisfait. La compréhension de ce fait apporte la stabilité, la permanence et l'abondance dans l'expérience humaine, dans la mesure où elle détourne le penser et la vie de la matérialité vers les faits spirituels de l'être. Citons encore un passage de Science et Santé (p. 442): "Le Christ, la Vérité, nourrit et revêt les mortels temporairement, en attendant que le matériel, transformé par l'idéal, disparaisse, et que l'homme soit vêtu et nourri spirituellement." Tels sont, en effet, "les biens durables," qu'il est impossible de perdre et dont on ne peut jamais manquer, biens qui sont incompréhensibles à l'homme mortel.

A Japanese Print

A dragonfly
Alighting:
A thin blade of sedge:
Three grey green stalks
Cut by the paper's edge . . .
Straws, meadow grass,
Insects . . .
Why should we lack for art
With such
As texts?
—Katharine Morse.

"Durable Riches"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU lost all your money, how much would you be worth? With this question a certain publication a few years ago set many people to taking stock of themselves. Is it possible to think of the worth in terms of material possessions of those grand men and women of history who have helped the world in its journey Spiritward? Was their power of giving limited to money? What are true riches? Are they an understanding of the real, or are they an external acquisition? Can anything that is actually ours ever be lost? Are real assets consumed or exhausted with the using? What have I with which to meet the vicissitudes of life? These, and a host of other questions come to one.

Paul wrote to the Hebrews of "a better and an enduring substance"; and in Proverbs we are told, "Riches and honour are with me; yea, durable riches and righteousness." It must have been an understanding, in a degree, of the durability and continuity of real riches and substance that enabled the children of Israel, during those forty years in the wilderness, to find daily sustenance in the form of manna, and to preserve their raiment so that it "waxed not old." Such instances hint at a law, as yet little understood by mankind. The prophet must have glimpsed this law when he assured the widow that the barrel of meal would not waste and that the cruse of oil would not fail. A full understanding of the operation and application of spiritual law in its relation to human needs enabled Christ Jesus to feed the multitudes with loaves and fishes, and to direct his disciples so that they might find the tribute money in the fish's mouth.

In this age, when the genius of men is being exercised to the fullest in inventing means of destruction, it surely behooves mankind to seek an imperishable, durable, and permanent sense of existence; when fortunes overnight seemingly "make themselves wings" and "fly away as an eagle," it is well to strive for the possession of "durable riches." On page 468 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy defines substance as it is

understood in Christian Science. "Substance," she says, "is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay. Truth, Life, and Love are substance, as the Scriptures use this word in Hebrews: 'The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.' Spirit, the synonym of Mind, Soul, or God, is the only real substance. The spiritual universe, including individual man, is a compound idea, reflecting the divine substance of Spirit." It will be easily understood that as a person, in the light of this definition, gains a true sense of man as substantial,—that is, as reflecting the divine substance,—step by step will he attain to an understanding of all that pertains to the real self as permanent, indestructible, and harmonious.

Love, possibly, furnishes the most easily understood example of the inexhaustible nature of true supply. Could a right-minded parent be faced with anxiety lest he have not sufficient love to share among his several children? In like manner, Christian Science reveals all good to be inexhaustible, ever present, and sufficient. It teaches that in giving understandingly, we are not giving away, not separating good from ourselves, but reflecting the all-sufficiency of our Maker; and that in using, we are not using up or consuming good, but utilizing the resources of divine, infinite Mind. Such giving and using increase our capacity for good, and enable us to receive more of the heavenly Father's treasure.

Spiritual man, being the forever image of God, is now complete, perfect, fully satisfied. The apprehension of this fact brings stability, permanency, and abundance into human experience, in proportion as it guides thinking and living away from materiality to the spiritual facts of being. To quote again from Science and Health (p. 442): "Christ, Truth, gives mortals temporary food and clothing until the material, transformed with the ideal, disappears, and man is clothed and fed spiritually." Here, indeed, are "durable riches," with no possibility of loss or insufficiency, riches beyond the comprehension of mortal man.

Tennyson Reading "Maud"

"I shall never forget," his son writes, "Tennyson's last reading of 'Maud,' on August 24, 1892. He was sitting in his high-backed chair, fronting a southern window which looked over the groves and yellow cornfields of Sussex toward the long line of South Downs that stretches from Arundel to Hastings (his high-domed Rembrandt-like head outlined against the sunset-clouds seen through the western window.) His voice, low and calm in everyday life, capable of delicate and manifold inflection, but with 'organ tones' of great power and range, thoroughly brought out the drama of the poem."

"The peculiarity of this poem," Tennyson said, "is that different phases of passion in one person take the place of different characters"; and the effect of his own recitation was to set this conception in clear relief by showing the connection and significance of the linked monodies, combined with a vivid musical rendering of pathetic love-story. The emotional intensity rises by degrees to the rapture of meeting with Maud in the garden, falls suddenly to the depth of blank despair, and revives in an atmosphere of energetic, warlike activity—the precursor of world-wide peace.

The poem, in fact, strikes all the highest lyrical chords, and we are disposed to think that all of them are by no means touched with equal skill. Possibly, the sustained and perfect execution of such a varied composition would be too arduous a task for any artist. It is difficult for the reader to adjust his mind to the changes of mood and motive which succeeded each other rapidly, and often abruptly, within the compass of a short piece; ranging from the alms of maternal love to the passionate opening stanzas to the passionate and joyous melodies of the middle part; sinking into a wild wailing, and closing with the trumpet sounds of war. Yet every one will now acknowledge that some passages in "Maud" are immortal, and that the English language contains none more beautiful than the very best of them.—Sir Alfred Lyall, in "Tennyson and His Friends," Edited by Hallam, Lord Tennyson.

The Gift of Landscape Painting

The painter, like the poet, can feel "harmless of the mountains and the skies" invisible to the general eye; it is his gift by a higher or more developed sense to recognize and reveal to others the beauties of the visible world. By his happy power of fixing on canvas the vision of a moment, he extends the appreciation of nature of all who intelligently look at his work. Paul Potter and Hobbema have taught us the charm which lurks in the field and at first sight monotonous landscapes of Holland. Looking through their eyes we see the beauty of the moist sun-suffused atmosphere, of the sudden alternations of shadow and gleam which chequer and gild the abundant verdure and peaceful homesteads. Corot and Daubigny lead us better to appreciate the general eye; it is his gift by a higher or more developed sense to recognize and reveal to others the beauties of the visible world. 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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1922

EDITORIALS

FRANCE is not likely to add to her already waning popularity in the United States by longer maintenance of her policy of inaction on the Washington Treaty for the reduction of naval armaments. Correspondents at Paris report that the French Chamber will probably not ratify the treaty for at least a year to come. As ratification by all the parties to the treaty is a condition precedent to giving it effect this would mean that, to the year which has already almost elapsed since that treaty was formulated, another year of delay will be added by the indifference or the unwillingness of the French authorities to acquiesce in the agreement made by their representatives at Washington. News of this sort, following promptly upon the general knowledge of the part played by the French in the re-establishment of the Turk in Europe, can only add to the widespread feeling of resentment against the French Government.

Doubtless the French statesmen understand the problem with which they have to grapple in meeting at once public opinion in their Nation, and in maintaining its safety in the face of menace from the outside. Yet students of naval power are unable to discern in the unwillingness of the French Government to scrap the proportion of first line ships imposed upon them by the treaty any really intelligent view of the situation. For the French navy has never been strong in super-dreadnaughts, and by the naval conditions confronting that country need not be. The treaty leaves to France, as to other nations, practically unlimited liberty for the construction of submarines, fast cruisers, and, above all, aircraft. Capital ships alone are denied to the parties to that agreement. Even as it is, France can begin building 35,000-ton super-dreadnaughts in 1927 if she so desires, which is earlier than the date imposed upon Great Britain or the United States. But there is every reason to believe that the keels for these vessels never will be laid down, nor will construction be begun on other ships of the same character in any nation, because it is apparent more and more that naval construction is going to turn in the direction of submarines and aircraft.

Just why France withholds her acquiescence in this treaty has not been made entirely clear. The Government simply stolidly sits back and neglects to act. As a result complete fulfillment of the agreement by the United States with Great Britain and Japan lags, though no one of these nations has manifested the slightest disinclination to comply with its agreement entered into at Washington.

After its successful enterprise in bringing the Turk back into the European problem it would seem that the French Government could now take up with serious purpose the question of complying with its obligations to the other great powers in the matter of the Washington naval treaty.

Few states have passed through more history in ten years than Rumania has during the past decade. She has experienced defeat and invasion as well as victories with large gains in territory and population. Neutral in the first Balkan war, she joined the second and acquired new territory in the Dobruja at the expense of Bulgaria. Neutral in the World War longer than any other European participant, she tasted first overwhelming disaster, and then, thanks to being on the side of the victors, saw her population grow at a stroke from 8,000,000 to 16,000,000.

Though of these less than 4,000,000 are not of the Rumanian race, the acquisition of large provinces which previously had always been under the rule of other states has created serious problems of assimilation and government. What one element of the population has grown up to consider law, another finds foreign. A relatively new state such as Rumania must also, perforce, lack enough experienced officials, capable of remodeling the administration in a country suddenly expanded to twice its size. In addition, it has adopted since the war two fundamental reforms which even in a more highly developed state would require considerable time for readjustment: expropriation of large estates for the benefit of the peasants, and the introduction of universal suffrage. While escaping Bolshevism, Rumania has thus anticipated its two most fundamental and perhaps only permanent effects.

Radical changes in the forms of land tenure are, however, not such novelties in Rumania as they would be in the older states of Europe. The feudal system of large estates, owned by the nobles and tilled by the peasants, which practically disappeared in Western Europe with the French Revolution and in Russia only with the recent upheaval, persisted intact in Rumania until about fifty years ago. In 1864 the transformation was begun with the expropriation of the estates held by the monasteries and about 4,000,000 acres were distributed among over 400,000 peasants. In 1889, the Government divided up the state domains, which then covered about one-third of the total area of the country. Still the peasants' land hunger was not appeased, and though new distributions were made from time to time there was an open revolt in 1907. In 1912 there remained no less than 3755 large estates, and at the end of the World War 40 per cent of the arable land was held by the large landowners. Incited by the Russian example, the Rumanian peasants demanded more small private holdings and the King resolutely signed a decree by which one-half of the remaining big estates were divided, so that henceforth not more than 20 per cent of the land under cultivation will be in large

parcels. Similar changes are taking place in all the new states of Eastern Europe, and though unattended by serious violence, they are as revolutionary in effect as anything that has happened in Russia.

Coincident with this distribution of land, the Rumanian peasants, who form over 80 per cent of the population, have been granted the right to vote. A new army of voters has been created, and politics, which before the war concerned only a small minority, is now the affair of the common people. For the first time Rumania has a large middle class, and there, as elsewhere as far north as Finland, the farmers are a rising political power. Though yet inexperienced and lacking sufficient education for effective organization, they offer for the future a guarantee of greater political stability.

The next task before the parties in Rumania is the elaboration of a modern Constitution, unifying the administration throughout the country and incorporating the fundamental changes in the distribution of power. This work the Liberty Party, which controls the present Government and of which J. J. C. Bratiano is the leader, desires to attempt, while the opposition parties, some of which are more radical, advocate first holding a popular election.

APPLICATION in due form has been made by the Administration of the Philippine Islands to the government of British North Borneo for the handing over of one island, Banguay by name. The petition is based on a claim that the territory in question was included in the quondam Spanish holdings awarded the United States, under the Treaty of Paris (April, 1899), but the above-mentioned United States, while it has formally occupied something more than 1800 of the 7083 islands, isles, and islets included in said award—an archipelago sprawling over 660,000 square miles of the generously laid out South Pacific, 4642 of whose footholds are not considerable enough to have attained to the dignity of names—has not yet got around to this particular one. Indeed, it is only lately that the Manila officials seem to have awakened to the fact that Banguay (as they affirm) ought to be under their jurisdiction. Was ever another piece of news like this?

It requires a little looking to find Banguay even on sizable maps. Heilprin quite ignores it through all the 2000 pages of his gazetteer. The twenty-nine volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica find not a word to say of it. But it is there to be found, despite such slights, all the fifteen by twenty-one miles of it. Yes, there it is, south of Balabac Strait, which separates the Philippine island of that name (down at the farthest southwestern corner of the group) from North Borneo. As it is twenty-five miles from Balabac and only five from Borneo's northernmost point, it is not wholly unnatural that a few Borneans, some little time before 1899 and the diplomatic meeting at the French capital, should have settled there in the belief that it was a part of their land even if not geologically a portion of their coast. Today they claim it by right of that earlier occupation.

Intrinsically it would appear to be worth rather next to nothing, but America sees value in it as a station in the customs service, the internal revenue officers affirming it has become recently a base for smuggling opium into the Philippines. Opium, the year-books tell us, stands first of the nine sources of the Bornean income from duties.

It is all a matter, clearly, of the minutiae of international affairs. It is certain to be straightened out properly and promptly. But it is surely worth a glance in passing, even in such over-busy, ultra-important times, if for no reason other than that it has given the world that rare treat of reading of a unique happening—really and literally unique. Mislaidd: one island.

COMMENDABLE generosity on the part of the children of Chicago, substantially aided by other contributions, has made possible the dedication of a fitting memorial to Eugene Field. In enduring marble there have been engraved, that future generations may read, some of those appealing verses, typical of the sentiment running through so many of Mr. Field's poems, which now are so familiar to American boys and girls of yesterday and today. These millions remember Eugene Field as the writer of "Little Boy Blue," the Dutch cradle song, "Wynken, Blynken and Nod," "The Sugar Plum Tree," and other nursery rhymes, and it is in these that his memory will live longest.

But there still remain, as working members of that craft to which Field belonged, that brotherhood of newspaper men, many who knew him intimately during his long years of service in Denver, St. Louis, and Chicago. To these the memory of his friendship, his companionship, his sympathy sometimes cleverly concealed, is more imperishable than bronze or marble or clay. It is thus that the record of right thoughts and commendable accomplishments should live, in the hearts and consciences of the people. Thus it is altogether fitting that there should be preserved, as the years pass, a tangible, enduring record of a life in which there was so much of unselfishness, of unrestrained generous fellowship, disguised only by those human tendencies which sometimes seemed to interpose serious hazards in the course of a patient wayfarer, albeit he was one of Nature's noblemen. And it is equally appropriate that this monument should be set up in Chicago, the city where the people first recognized and applauded Field's studious and painstaking efforts. He was one of many of America's philosophers who have found it possible to disguise a simple truth in the habiliments of the grotesque, an achievement not so easy as it may appear.

No rose-strewn pathway is provided for those who fare forth with a determination to achieve. This is as

true of the poet as it is of the argonaut, the discoverer, or the crusader. Field's fame did not come to him in a day or in a year. He achieved because he persevered. His record is not made up of what might seem to be the by-products of his industrious endeavor. In the verses which are preserved there are, it is safe to say, the essence of those things hoped for, the glimpsings of a goal which he, perhaps more nearly than many another, came to achieving.

THE bankers of the United States, in convention at New York last week, gave to foreign affairs a degree of attention quite unusual in a conference of American men of business. Nothing was more significant in the course of their deliberations than the extent to which they broke away from the ancient theory of America's isolation and self-sufficiency, and the careful thought and discussion which they lavished upon matters of international importance. By a formal resolution they asked colleges and universities to co-operate in "training America in sound thinking along economic lines." And the economic lines discussed in the convention were lines that run far beyond the borders of the Nation.

Impressed by this utterance of the associated bankers, the Institute for Public Service of New York set on foot an investigation as to the extent to which American colleges and universities do train their scholars to have some intelligent knowledge of foreign affairs. In the course of this investigation 510 catalogues of colleges and professional schools were examined. Of these, 325 gave no mention or hint of any course dealing with foreign affairs; 7 gave courses in present-day war policies; 10 special courses on the World War and its results; 30 offered courses in foreign relations, mainly legal and historical; and 40 gave courses in contemporaneous history which, beginning in 1873, treats necessarily of present-day problems. As a whole, according to the report made by this institute, scarcely one-third of the educational institutions, whose catalogues were examined, attempt to instill into their scholars any intelligent knowledge of the problems which confront the world today.

Elihu Root said only recently that until America informed itself better on foreign affairs "there can be no intelligent discussion and consideration of foreign policy and diplomatic conduct." It is evident that there is a field here which the educational institutions of the United States are not yet fully occupying.

THE interesting fact has been disclosed that owners and agents of apartment houses in some of the cities of the United States have sought, in the making of leases entered into since April last, to escape the responsibility of supplying needed heat and the hot water service usually incident to leaseholds by inserting a clause providing that failure to supply these shall not avoid the contract. In the readjustment period which usually ends in the eastern cities on October 1, it is probable that many householders agreed to such a waiver; carelessly or with the hope that the early settlement of the miners' strike and the distribution of fuel would render it impossible for landlords to claim exemption under the clause in question. But it seems that in New York City, and elsewhere, there is the apparent endeavor to plead a scarcity of fuel in an effort to economize at the expense of rent-payers, with the intention of setting up the conditional waiver as a defense if complaint is made.

It is gratifying, in the face of this, to note that the State Fuel Administration of New York has issued notice that no such specious excuse will be accepted from those landlords who seek further to profit by the plight of those who are forced to patronize them. The statement is made that there is a sufficient supply of fuel, either anthracite coal or its substitutes, available for present uses, and that there is no excuse for the failure to furnish needed heat and the ordinary supply of hot water. It is intimated that ways will be found to protect tenants from further unreasonable exploitation in this respect if the warning so emphatically given is not heeded.

The general resumption of building operations in many of the larger cities of the country forecasts the ultimate release of millions of people from an unjust economic bondage. But this release is not to come as a matter of course, apparently. The disposition of owners and agents seems to be to keep rentals at high levels as long as possible, and to give as little in return, in the form of service and repairs, as possible. One of the chief diversions of speculators in apartment house properties in recent years seems to have been the sale and resale of their holdings, always at increased paper valuations based on advanced rental values. Now, it appears, the assessors who appraise the value of property for taxation have signified a willingness to accept the speculators' estimate of the cash value of their holdings. This, even without the higher tax rates so common everywhere, adds greatly to the total tax bill levied by the cities and states. Here the unfortunate tenant is looked to again to pay the price of the inflation, just as he has been compelled to keep pace with the makers of first, second and third mortgages in their race for the altitude point in rents.

The American homemaker has played the game courageously, even while permitting his opponent to make most of the rules. But there are indications that he is about through, and that he is ready to demand and to compel that just treatment, to which he is abundantly entitled. He stands ready now, first of all, to refute the landlords' "no fuel" plea by pointing the way to the docks and coal yards and requesting his friend, the landlord, to play just as fairly and just as uncomplainingly as he himself has been obliged to play.

Editorial Notes

PROBABLY no project of greater importance to industry, agriculture, and commerce of the middle west, south, and southwest of the United States awaits completion than the canalization of the Ohio River, the maintenance of a navigable channel the length of the Mississippi and the opening of connections by canals between these river systems and the great lakes. If all the locks and dams planned by American engineers for the Ohio River were completed, that stream would constitute a great trunk-line freight highway 1000 miles long from Pittsburgh to Cairo and, connecting there with the Mississippi, would afford shippers a low-cost transportation facility between Pittsburgh and Minneapolis and St. Paul. Unfinished as it is, even, the Ohio has, nevertheless, developed a great tonnage, during the calendar year 1921 more than 8,000,000 tons of freight having been carried on it, totaling a value of close to \$500,000,000. There have been many vital matters before Congress during the past decade, it is true, but when the importance of this development is considered and it is remembered that in 1910 Congress promised that the greater portion of these projects should be completed in 1922, it would seem that time for action in this connection has positively arrived.

AN EXTRAORDINARY mass of contradiction is contained in a comment by H. R. Seward, reputedly a "British dry," explaining his reasons for opposing Lady Astor's liquor bill.

Strangely enough, he says, the very thought of the bill angers me. I have not even the patience to read it through.

What a confession! But listen to his reasons for his stand. He adds to the foregoing statements, this:

And why? Because in it I see an attempt to interfere with liberty, and in my judgment the danger of conceding the very principle far outweighs any possible benefit that may accrue.

In my view prohibition or control in any form is wrong, even if nine out of ten desire it. No majority, however big, should have the power to deny a man a glass of beer when he wants it. Unless as a result of taking his intoxicant he becomes a nuisance or menace to the life and liberty of others, I contend that a Government has no moral right to interfere with him. Why, then, should they have a legal right to do so?

It is truly marvelous that even an "ardent teetotaler" can become, under a certain stress, an efficient mouthpiece for the liquor interests.

POLITICAL tricks by crafty politicians may delay a proper valuation of the women's vote in various sections of America, but it will do no more than that. In a recent primary election, for example, in the middle west, thousands of women were kept from the polls by political trickery in the form of verbal propaganda, which conveyed to the women that, no matter how they voted in the primary, the convention would elect the candidates anyway. Another scheme employed to keep the women from the polls was the free circulation of the report that if they voted in the primary their names would then be liable to be drawn for jury service. In other instances women who went to the polls were given the opposite ticket from the one they desired, and, being unfamiliar with election procedure, they wasted their votes in this manner. Such things may endure for a while, but their very shallowness will be their ultimate undoing.

THE Oxford students who have been debating the issue of the League of Nations with American universities may not have had much success in winning verdicts from audiences made up largely of the fellow students of their opponents. But they may at any rate carry home with them complete assurance that they have dispelled the time-honored American fallacy that Englishmen suffer from lack of a sense of humor. The speeches delivered by the two Oxonians in Boston, Monday night, were models of good-humored argument, making the solemn intensity of their opponents seem somewhat sophomoric by contrast. The literature of the controversy is much enriched by the quotation, new to American audiences, of Sir Edward Carson's description of the results of the Treaty of Versailles as "the peace which passeth all understanding."

A RESOLUTION adopted by the Board of Education of New York State, urging the State Commissioner of Education to seek the passage of a law at the next session of the Legislature abolishing secret societies in the high schools of the State, will meet with the unqualified approval of a great many interested parties. Aside altogether from the question as to the advisability of such societies in colleges, it is becoming increasingly recognized that they have no place in the ordinary schools. As a report containing the consensus of opinion of high school principals put it: "These societies form in the school a little aristocracy with its snobbery and favoritism and discrimination." Such a condition should never be allowed to obtain where young people gather for mutual benefit.

COMMENT in the Raleigh News and Observer on the "light wine and beer" plank of the Massachusetts Democratic Party platform is truly refreshing. It reads, in part:

Light wine and beer if intoxicating violate the Constitution. If not intoxicating, the drinkers do not care for them. Prohibition of intoxicating drinks is in the fundamental law. Agitation to get it out is perfectly permissible. Agitation in favor of winking at it or brazenly violating it is anarchy pure and simple.

That is just the point: legislation, after it has once been enacted, must be upheld in the interest of law and order. Any attempt to evade it is basically dangerous.

THOMAS JEFFERSON is quoted by the Pittsburgh Gazette Times as having once said that he had never heard Washington or Franklin speak more than ten minutes and that it had always been to the point. If any further evidence had been needed to prove they were big men and grappling with important issues, it is therein provided, for experience shows that when a man really has a message he does not load it down with words.

France and the Naval Treaty

Mislaidd: One Island

Colleges and Foreign Affairs

The Landlords' "No Coal" Plea

Two Reforms in Rumania

The Eugene Field Memorial